The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3035. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Further Details of the Conflict at Great Bethel.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Reports of the Disaster Greatly Exaggerated.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Desperate Nature of the Undertaking.

Probable Losses on the Part of the Rebels.

Exploit of the Federal Troops in Western Virginia.

WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Organization of a Provisional Government Probable.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Continued Preparations for an Evacuation.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, June 12.

The one topic of conversation is the disaster at Great Bethel. The details give a gratifying diminution of the number of killed and wounded, but that does not atone for the failure of the expedition. The blame fully rests upon Gen. Pierce, who, it is established, became confused, and unable to comprehend the situation, and to give the necessary order. Either Col. Duryee or Col. Townsend, it is commonly remarked, would have produced a different result had they been entrusted with the command.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Lieut. J. H. Butler, nephew of Gen. Butler, has arrived here with dispatches to Gen. Scott. He states that the rolls were called before he left Fort Monroe, on yesterday at 6 o'clock, and there were but fourteen men killed and forty-five wounded upon our side in all. Two were killed in the unfortunate meeting of the three different Federal detachments, who before daylight came in conflict, mistaking each other for enemies. Twelve were afterwards killed during the fight before the batteries.

There were three batteries opened on our troops from the right, left, and centre of the road to Yorktown. In all, there were about thirty cannon served, many of them being rifle pieces. Our forces had only a light battery of three field-pieces 6-pounders, at first—and a fourth, which came up during the conflict.

The fight at the batteries commenced at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, and lasted incessantly till about 2 o'clock. The New-York Zouaves, Col. Hawkins, fell aside from the road and got in range across one of the batteries, doing good execution for over half an hour, but they got out of ammunition, and were ordered to fall back with the retreat.

On the water side it was impossible to approach the battery. After the first volleys were fired upon the central battery, the column opened right and left, and entered the woods, with a view to turning the flank of the enemy, while the field pieces served by the Massachusetts boys held their position in the centre for a time. The odds were too great, however, and the retreat was finally made good, only one of the field pieces being saved.

The loss of the enemy must be very heavy. Lieut. Butler, who was present during the conflict, think that at least two hundred rebels must have been killed and wounded.

Major Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Aid to Gen. Butler, is missing. He left his horse with a servant, at the roadside, and entered the woods to reconnoitre. He has not returned, and it is feared he is killed, or has been taken prisoner.

But four prisoners were taken by the Federal forces.

Orders were given by Gen. Butler, at the outset, that the different detachments should distinguish themselves by wearing a white badge on the arm. This was done, and it is inexplicable that Col. Bendix, of the New-York German Regiment, should have fired on his own friends, when he came in sight of them, inasmuch as they might have been known by their badges.

The conduct of Brigadier-Gen. Pierce is again severely commented on. He retired to the rear, confused and unable to give any orders that his men could comprehend. He cried, "Boston, charge!" but none could hear him, at any distance, and one man cried out, "Charge be d—d! How are you going to charge that infernal fire." The boys stood their ground as long as it was of any use.

Capt. Smith of Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment, was wounded through the arm. He bound it up, and bravely continued in the fight up to the last moment.

Col. Townsend himself behaved with great coolness and bravery throughout the action

Gen. Butler feels deeply the loss of the gallant Lieut. Greble, whom he esteemed as a most accomplished young officer.

A SPECIMEN OF CONTRABAND.

An ebony specimen of "contraband," who says he "Missed his ole massa 'bout tree weeks ago, one dark night in Virginia, an' hasn't seen him since," is employed in Fortress Monroe, and came up with Lieut. Butler to-day. He ran away from Virginia, and has been in the fort some weeks. He was sent out some days ago, being acquainted with the country beyond Hampton, and reported the existence of a battery at "Big Bethel,"—having eluded the pickets, and got where he could spot rebel forces. He reported several companies in and around Great Bethel, and, subsequently to his discovery, lay some twenty-four hours in the bushes, concealing himself from the foe. He at last escaped, was shot at, received a ball through the sleeve of his jacket, another shot away a pistol from his belt, yet he returned to the fort unharmed. When the late expedition went forward, this negro accompanied Lieut. Butler and Major Winthrop. The Major left his horse with him, when he disappeared. This colored boy is a most intelligent sample of his race, and is said to be very useful at the fort, as scout and servant. He goes fully armed, always, and says he "can smell a rebel furderer dan he ken a skunk." He was in the thickest of the late fight, and was highly serviceable to Lieut. Butler throughout the conflict.

Charles A. Allegood, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Military Storekeeper at the Philadelphia Arsenal, in place of Lieut. Gibson. Hon. Daniel Thomas, also of Philadelphia, is also appointed Military Storekeeper at Washington, in place of Capt. Gibson. Both the Captains Gibson are to take their places in the field at the head of their command.

THE NEW-YORK CLOTHING.

Mr. John A. C. Gray, now in Washington, authorises me to say that he was never appointed to examine the clothing furnished to the New-York troops, and never served on any Committee for that purpose, as has been repeatedly stated in the papers.

The statement made in a cotemporary, that a young contraband from Fort Monroe had been presented to the President and taken as a servant at the White House, is an entire fabrication. There is nothing to warrant such a statement.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

It is stated positively to-night that Mr. Sickles has been ordered by Secretary Cameron to have his Brigade mustered into the service. The President referred the whole matter to the Secretary, who thus determines it in favor of Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Harvey will not be recalled from Portugal, at least not at present.

A LETTER FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Among the letters received at the Post-office here, yesterday, from the South, is one for "Hon. Jefferson Davis, President S. C., Washington, D. C." It is at the General Delivery Office, awaiting him, and if not called for will be duly advertised this week.

Six additional lieutenants were yesterday appointed in the Marine Corps.

The expedition from Annapolis, mentioned in my dispatch of Sunday, was successful. Col Abel Smith, of New-York, commanded it. They captured at Easton, Md, on Monday, one thousand stand of arms, a sloop, six field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition, belonging to the rebels. One of the men was accidentally shot during the trip.

The State Department gives official notice that the New-Granadian Commission on claims is duly organized, and will meet, Sept. 1, in Washington, to consider claims that may be presented for adjustment.

Leo.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Wednesday, June 12.

MR. BURLINGAME AND THE COURT OF VIENNA.

Having taken some trouble to ascertain the origin of the rumor that the Austrian Government had refused to receive Mr. Burlingame as our representative, I find its authorship exclusively due to a foreign Minister resident here. As soon as Mr. Burlingame's name was first mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission, the aforesaid diplomat, stirred up by Senators Mason and Hunter, his former most intimate friends, lost no time in writing to Vienna a violent dispatch concerning Mr. Burlingame, describing him as a fiery red Republican, and adding other slanderous absurdities, concocted in the society of his traitorous friends. This dispatch was boastingly carried all over Washington; it was even read to a distinguished Republican Senator here, with intent to frighten him, and was forwarded to Vienna previously even to Mr. Burlingame's name being sent to the Senate! Some weeks after Mr. Burlingame's departure to his post Count Rechberg, misled by these false representations, transmitted instructions to enter a protest against that gentleman's nomination. Hereupon the same diplomat again boasted right and left that Mr. Burlingame *would* be refused at Vienna. This piece of diplomacy furnishes an additional evidence of the complicated plots and plans of the secession traitors. Like their other schemes, however, it promises to go a-glee.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SECRETARY CAMERON AND GOV. MORGAN.

The visit of His Excellency Gov. Morgan to the Capital has created much gossip. It has been evident for some weeks that the best of feeling was not entertained by the War Department towards the managers of military matters in the Empire State, and, as was predicted by the Times, this feeling has resulted in the coming of the Governor to make terms with the Secretary. The trouble is this, Governor Morgan insists that the President called for volunteers first for three months, then for two years, and then for three years or the war. On this basis the Governor has called for men from New-York, has accepted them for two years, has uniformed and equipped them, and tendered them to the Government.

Mr. Cameron insists that no regiments shall be accepted save those willing to enlist for three years and the war, and hence the hitch. Last week Secretary Cameron accepted a regiment from New-York, *provided* it would stay in service for the war, and be considered one of the fourteen granted to the Union Defence Committee, and so recognized by the Governor. This acceptance was taken to the Governor, who acquiesced in the acceptance, *provided* it was not to interfere with the regular quota last desired from the State, and would come under the two year call.

This, of course, was sheer bosh, and as the greatest confusion would inevitably result from such quibbling, it was deemed best to have a meeting, consult and determine what is the best course to pursue. Thurlow Weed is here, and in the settlement, whatever it may be, his finger doubtless will be apparent.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, June 12.

Nothing had been heard at the War Department, up to a very late hour last night, of the defeat of the rebel forces at Great Bethel by Gen. Butler. There is no truth in the report.

Postal communication with Mexico, *via* New-Orleans, having been interrupted, the Department has directed the mails for that country to be made up at New-York, and sent by every steamer to Havana, in care of the American Consul, who will forward them to Vera Cruz.

Col. Stone's column has been heard from this morning, but nothing to indicate their ultimate movements. They are still in Maryland.

The *Intelligencer* contains a letter from Key West, dated May 27, in which it is said the civil authority on the island is now fully reëstablished. The citizens there have held an election, and elected a Mayor and Aldermen. A full vote was polled, and Union men elected, with but little or no opposition. Courts are held without any opposition or trouble.

The President having accepted the five regiments of volunteers under Gen. Sickles, an order was today issued by the Secretary of War to muster the same into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

The services of the Boston Irish Brigade, known as the Fourteenth Regiment, have been accepted, on the condition that they report at Harrisburgh within ten days.

The three months' militia and the three years' volunteers will be paid at once, to include the 31st of May. With this view, commanding officers of these troops will cause duplicate muster rolls to be made out immediately, which they will forward to the Paymaster General in this city, and upon these rolls the officers of the Pay Department will pay in full, leaving any stoppages to be deducted at a future payment.

The State of Missouri having been added to Gen. McClellan's Department, the Head-quarters of the West are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

The War Department has ordered the following-named officers to be stricken from the rolls:

Capt. Tyler, Second Dragoons, for abandoning his command and deserting his post at Fort Kearney. Lieut. Rundell, for continued disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and failing to render his accounts as required by law. Lieut. Andrew Jackson, for absenting himself from his Company without permission, and failing to make any report. Lieuts. Patterson, Rice and Campbell, for tendering their resignations in the face of the enemy.

The improbable rumor that Gen. Butler had renewed the battle at Great Bethel with wonderful results has caused intense excitement throughout the city.

Lieut. Butler to-day brought official dispatches of the actual engagement under Col Pierce. They do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated of the fourteen Federal troops killed, eight fell by the hands of their friends by mistake, as heretofore explained, and that the number wounded is 45.

The acting Quartermaster-General has ordered the construction of 1,000 wagons for the use of the army, to be equally divided among ten different manufacturers.

John B. Murray, banker, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York, is authorized by the War Department, with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, to forward free letters and packages for the army at Washington, Alexandria, and all the advance posts of the army. The regiments express great obligations to Mr. Murray for his exertions in their behalf thus far.

Col. Keyes, there is little if any doubt, will be appointed Brigadier General in the army. He is bearer of dispatches to Gen. Butler, and left to-day.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. SEWARD AND THE DIPLOMATS—THE WORKS ON SHUTER HILL—ALEXANDRIA AND THE MARSHALL HOUSE—UNAVAILING CAPTURES—THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Washington, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

Mr. Seward, in a recent interview with one of the Foreign Diplomats, used some vigorous language that will be quite likely to make an impression on some of the Powers of Europe. Mr. Seward announced that any nation that interfered with the rebellion in this country, or gave any countenance or encouragement to the rebels, would be regarded as making war with the United States, and would be treated accordingly; that when England was at war with India and Ireland the United States Government did not interfere, and all the world must keep hands off of us and our affairs, or there would be trouble. The Diplomat undertook to intimate that the question was an intricate one, and one that demanded much consideration. To which the Secretary of State replied, that it was not so; that it was not only a plain one, but one that had been settled for years by the law of Nations, and that the Federal Government would submit to no interference, let it come from what quarter it would, and thus ended the conference.

The key to the Virginia position is Shuter Hill. It commands a wide tract of country over which the enemy must pass to reach the city. The works are under the immediate charge of Lieut. Snyder, one of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. It is a warlike piece of work, and no one but an officer, and he with a pass, can enter. In the immediate vicinity are located the Ellsworth Zouaves and the regiment from Michigan; and broiling in the red-hot sun the men work continuously, and soon this defence will be completed. A perfect line from Shuter Hill to the Arlington House, is kept open, and a telegraph from Gen. McDowell's desk, in the Arlington House, connects this whole line with Gen. Scott's office, in Washington.

At Alexandria all is silent as the tomb. The stores are closed; bats sleep in the scales of large flour houses and warehouses, and armed men tramp about the streets. The Marshall House, the scene of the Ellsworth murder, is almost dismantled; the bannisters and railings have all been seized as trophies—the stairs have been wholly cut away where the Colonel fell—and the flag-staff has been hacked and hewed to pieces and carried off by his admirers. Behind the bar of the Marshall House I saw on Monday "two Secessioners," as the boys call them, a corporal and a member of the Governor's Guard, who were captured by the Michigan troops. Eight of them went out near the enemy's picket. These men rode by two of the Michigan troops, and, as they saw others before, they turned to fly, and were arrested. And on the same night a Colonel of the rebel army was arrested within his own pickets. But little encouragement is given to our men to capture troops or merchandise, as so far they are at once dismissed. One man has been arrested two or three times. A woman was arrested near Harper's Ferry with a trunk full of percussion caps for the rebels. The trunk was taken, but she was allowed to run. The wonder is that the trunk was not returned to her again. On board of a vessel supposed to be in the service of the rebels, was found two howitzers and 700 guns, under the forward hatchway, ready for use, with plenty of ammunition. They were at once stopped. But representations were made that no bad use was intended. The stoppage was removed on the representation of one individual, and the vessel went on her way, perhaps to make glad a rebel camp.

The troops from Alexandria took from Adams & Co.'s Express 7,000 yards of army cloth for the Confederate army. Perhaps this also will be sent on. They also found in a store contraband goods, and though the keeper has a brother in the Confederate army as Commissary, the key was given back to him and the goods not removed.

The Arlington estate—the property of Gen. Lee—is the head-quarters of Gen. McDowell. The New-York Eighth, with their splendid battery of 8 guns, are a guard to the General-commanding. The house—a noted but dilapidated one—is occupied. All the pictures have been taken from the frames and carried away by Mrs. Lee, but the frames remain against the wall.

But one sentiment pervades all the troops, and that is a wish to go at once into the conflict, put down this rebellion, and then go home to the usual employments of life.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Wednesday, June 12.

The city continues quiet, the only excitement being occasioned by the news from other military districts.

There are but slight indications of a movement at present from this point. In the meantime, all efforts are making to fortify the position.

There was a slight alarm last night, one of the pickets being fired on. Nobody was hurt.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 12.

The body of Lieut. Greble did not come up today. It is expected to-morrow.

A Pennsylvania regiment passed through here, today, for Chambersburgh. They came by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

An election for members of Congress in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts takes place tomorrow. There are some rumors of anticipated trouble, but I believe there is no ground for such expectations.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, June 12.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 9th inst. says: "Two United States transports, one supposed to be the *Empire City*, said to have 1,500 men on board, arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon. Gen. Twiggs has issued an order prohibiting all kinds of vessels from passing by Fort Jackson, without the Governor's written permission."

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 12.

A young man, who left New-Orleans on Wednesday last, reports that steam tow-boats were preparing for privateers, and a large flotilla was getting ready to go down with the floating battery to capture the *Brooklyn*.

It was asserted at New-Orleans that 40,000 Confederate troops were encamped in the neighborhood of that city.

PURCHASE OF A FLAG FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 12.

Albert C. Widdecombe, of Washington, has purchased a flag to be elevated, on the Fourth of July, on the Washington National Monument. The flag is 26 by 40 feet. The flag-staff is to be procured in Baltimore. The whole elevation is 200 feet. The necessary amount has been contributed by the citizens of Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Flag of the Union Still at Hampton—Spirit of the Rebels—An Expedition Into the Interior—Two Secessionists and a Confederate Flag Captured—Important Reconnoisance of Lt.-Col. Warren—Preparations for the Bethel Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Camp Butler, Near Hampton, Va., Monday, June 9, 1861.

United States troops still occupy unmolested this advanced post on "the sacred soil of Virginia." The banner which was presented to Col. Duryee's Zouaves at Fort Schuyler waves within a few hours' ride of Richmond, and flaunts in the very face of the arch-traitor who boasted that long ere this the flag of "the Confederacy" should float over the National Capitol.

The "Red Devils" have in vain scoured the country for miles around in search of a Secessionist. During the week just passed, as during the preceding, scouting parties have daily sallied forth, returning only with the information that none of the forces of the enemy could be found. The inhabitants, except those who have been reassured with regard to our pacific intentions towards all except those found in arms against the Government, flee like frighted deer at the approach of each advancing party of our soldiery. Passing for miles through the depopulated country beyond Hampton, the other day, without a sign of opposition from any source, we could not but note the contrast between the conduct of these people and that of our forefathers at Lexington, who, instead of deserting their homes, rallied behind fences and trees and bushes and made a brave fight for their firesides. It is not assuredly because Virginians now are less valiant than Massachusetts men were in those days that those who are claimed to be enemies of the South are permitted to tread its soil without meeting foes in every farmhouse and field and thicket. No one doubts that Hampton would be the Lexington of any foreign foe that should invade us. The truth is,—and it will become more apparent as the war progresses,—that the spirit of the American Revolution does not animate the Southern people in the present contest. They do not feel the spur of an oppression that cannot be endured as our fathers did. They feel already,—and they will feel it more,—that they who have incited them to a war against their own country have very much to answer for.

Early in the week, Capt. Winslow, Lieut. Hoyt and Lieut. Ferguson, with Company K of the Zouaves and a company of the Second (Troy) Regiment, made a nocturnal expedition into the interior, capturing two men, a secession flag, uniforms, and other trophies.

The most important expedition was that made by Lieut.-Col. Warren, which started out on the afternoon of the 3d inst. to recapture 126 officers and men of Col Allen's Regiment, reported to have been taken prisoners by the enemy. I send you the report of Lieut.-Col. Warren, which is filled with valuable information concerning the country and the people:

Camp Butler, June 4, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition in front of our lines on the 3d and 4th inst. About 4 P. M., on the 3d inst, I was handed a communication from Col. Allen, addressed to Col. Duryee, commanding the brigade, which was as follows:

Camp Dix, June 3, 1861.

Col. Duryee—*Sir:* I am directed by Gen. Butler to call upon you for a detachment of men to accompany three companies of my regiment to ascertain the correctness of the reported capture of 126 officers and men of the regiment, this morning, at Fox Hill, and if so, to recapture them, or if not, to conduct them in.

In haste, yours,
W. H. ALLEN,
Colonel First Regiment.

And, at the same time, I was directed to have ready a detachment for the purpose. Orders were right away given by me to Capt. Hull, Capt. Kilpatrick, Capt. Winslow and Capt. Bartlett to have their companies in readiness, with canteens, haversacks, containing one day's rations, and 15 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. This was promptly complied with, and at 5 P. M. we received the order to march, cross the river at Hampton, and interrupt any parties returning towards Yorktown or Williamsburgh from the neighborhood of Fox Hill. Owing to sickness and the number of men detailed for guard, the aggregate force of the four companies was only eight officers and 200 men.

As Captain Kilpatrick's company were drilled in the duty of skirmishers, it was thrown in advance after crossing over to Hampton, and seized the cross-road about a mile beyond, at which point any land expedition returning from Fox Hill would be compelled to pass. The main body passed through Hampton, but being overtaken by a violent rain storm, took shelter in an abandoned house, and waited there till dawn of day. Numbers of colored persons were examined, and all agreed that no force had passed in the direction of Fox Hill, nor could any rumor of the capture of Capt. Allen's men be discovered.

I determined, however, to advance in the direction of Yorktown sufficiently far to show forces at that place that they could not conduct small expeditions with impunity so near to us, and besides to assure the citizens that all our authorized expeditions would respect peaceable persons and property. With these objects I concluded to go to a place called the County Bridge, about nine miles from Hampton, where there was said to be a battery of several cannon, and capture it if practicable. About two-and-a-half miles beyond Hampton we came to New-Market bridge, which spans a branch of Back river. This was partially destroyed by fire, but not so much so that we did not succeed in making it passable in a few minutes.

About two miles further on the scouts in advance met a wagon containing two or three men, who at once turned around and fled. Several shots were fired over them to induce them to stop, but without effect. From that time on we frequently saw men on our flanks in the woods and heard shots giving warning of our advance. At one house, where there were several women, our passing by caused great terror, and their lamentations were piteous. Their cries, "Oh, my dear father; oh my dear brother," and entreated us to go back and spare the shedding of blood, fell painfully on our ears. The presence of Rev. Dr. Winslow and Dr. Gilbert, however, soon quieted them. Some of my men filled their canteens at the well as we passed on. We reached the County Bridge at 9 A. M. The stream is a branch of the Back River, and is easily forded, and the bridge is uninjured. There is a frame building Church on the other side, in rather a dilapidated condition. No human being was in the vicinity, nor did it give evidence of having been occupied, except by a few persons, since the rain. Trees cut down near the bridge indicated that arrangements had been made to dispute its passage. There were no breastworks, other than an old pit, which had probably been a cellar, which would have effectually sheltered about 50 men. The floor of the church was strewn with corn husks, and had been, probably, occupied as a stable. We were told that horsemen to the number of 40 came here every night, and that the guns were removed last Saturday, the 1st inst. Some letters, all of a private nature, picked up in the vicinity, indicated a speedy abandonment of the place. We regretted very much to find no enemy there, as the vicinity is very favorable to infantry operations. We returned by a road about one mile to the east of the one by which we advanced, and which crosses the stream, the bridge of which we had repaired in the morning, about one and a-half miles lower down. The heat of the sun, on our return, was intense, but on reaching this stream again about 3 P. M., a violent shower came on us, and soon all were wet to the skin. The bridge, at this point, was entirely destroyed, so we concluded to ford it. Finding the water over the men's heads, the passage was accomplished by swimming. A few who could not swim were passed over on a little scow which was there. This filled once with water with three men in it who could not swim, but these were all rescued at once by those who could. It continued to rain with slight intermission till our return to our camp, about 5½ P. M. The expedition was out about 24 hours. The sleep the men got was while under arms in the house at Hampton, lying on the floor. Owing to inexperience and eagerness to set out, my directions for supplying themselves with rations were imperfectly complied with, and they suffered severely for want of something to eat. Nothing, however, was taken from the people along the road but a little corn bread and milk, which was paid for at more than twice its value. The cheerful manner in which most of the command bore their hard march under a broiling sun and crossed a deep stream by swimming, and finished the last four miles of their march in their jaded condition, with wet clothes, over a muddy road, all show what they may accomplish in the future. And the respect paid to persons and property was, in my opinion, as great a triumph for our cause as would have been a victory over armed men.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Immense fields of wheat and corn, in excellent condition, were found all along the route, and the fences were also in good condition, Fowls were abundant, and the young broods were very numerous. Of horses we saw a few only, but numbers of horned cattle; and at Mr. Sample's place there were in sight in one field between 30 and 40 head of fine animals. Around many of the houses are well planted gardens. We would have captured a large drove of cattle if we had been directed to do so; but the only thing taken was a horse, which was given to Rev. Dr. Winslow to ride. It was in the possession of a negro boy, who said it belonged to a man (not his master) who had joined the Secessionists. A fine pointer dog followed us in from one of the deserted houses.

DISPOSITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The poor white people seem to desire neutrality, though many of them are with the Secessionists. The wealthy and refined have mostly fled, in some cases leaving the negroes behind. The negroes we met were seemingly glad to see us—at any rate they appeared friendly. I was told that they were not allowed to pass in and out of the lines at Yorktown. Those of the whites who have fled are bitterly opposed to us. On our return we met a young gentleman with two beautiful, well-dressed ladies—one of them very young—going in a buggy towards Yorktown. I begged them to stay at home and aid us in restoring peace to their country, and told them that I would insure their being protected, and also requested the gentleman to inform others he met in the place to which he was repairing to the same effect. He said he would do so, but it would do no good; they would not believe us. He said frankly that the proclamation of Gen. Butler had proved but a snare to those who trusted in it; that his uncle, Mr. Sinclair had seen all his chickens killed before his eyes, not even the mother of a little brood being spared; houses, too, had been plundered of their furniture, and people would never return again while a northern man remained on the soil of Virginia. I told him to ask along the way how my command acted, and take that as an indication of our intentions toward them, and assured them we would as soon die in defence of the peaceful citizens and their homes as in overthrowing the enemies of the Union. To one of the ladies, at her request, I gave the letters we picked up at the County Bridge, the only proof I could give of my sincerity. It is in vain to attempt to pacify or render these people friendly, unless the greatest rigor is used, not merely toward those who are caught committing depredations which is difficult to do, but towards every one found beyond some established line without authority.

I would respectfully suggest that no more seizures of cattle or provisions should be made, even when left behind by avowed Secessionists. They will otherwise carry it off or destroy it. But if it remain unmolested by us, we will find abundance of means at hand to sustain us whenever we choose to advance in force. Small scouting parties in front of our lines keep up a needless alarm, and must fail in capturing detachments of the enemy, who, being well mounted and acquainted with the country, flee at our approach. Besides, these scouting parties tend to demoralize the regiment, and prevent that attention to drill and discipline so essential in the real operations of war. Let us remain quietly within our lines, preparing for the grander struggle; let our foes even think we fear them, if thereby their temerity may place them more within our grasp; and when we do move, let it be like the bound of the lion from his covert.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The roads are excellent and well drained; the ditches on each side are such as an infantry column could use as cover from sudden flank movements. The ground is very unfavorable for cavalry and light artillery, on account of fences, marshes, ditches and forests. Batteries in position, unless sustained by a force equal to that attacking, could generally be turned; but a more admirable field for light infantry and riflemen could not be selected. There are no natural obstacles to the advancement of a transportation train, as far as we reconnoitered. Feeling that any compliment paid by me to the men under my command might be construed as an indirect one to myself, I respectfully submit this report of their march without further comment.

Very respectfully, your obedient,
G. K. WARREN,
Lieut.-Col. Com. Expedition.

To Col. A. Duryee, Com. Fifth Reg't., N. Y. S. V. M.

On the morning of the 4th, at about one o'clock, Capt. H. Duryee took a detachment of three companies and started for Fox Hill to rescue the men of Col. Allen's regiment, who were reported to have been captured by the rebels. After a forced march of nine miles they arrived at a farm house at Fox Hill, where it was reported there was an intrenched enemy, but there was none to be found.

They halted there a short time, and procuring a guide, started for Back River, a distance of five miles further on, but on arriving there they were again doomed to disappointment, the enemy had gone. Lieut. George Duryee took twenty men, and started up the river to secure boats.

While on this duty he stopped at a farm house owned by a Union man, who offered him and his men a bountiful breakfast, which was declined, though milk and corn cake were furnished to the men. He secured a few boats, but soon after an aid from Head-quarters reported that Col. Allen's regiment was safe, so the boats were not needed, and a return to camp was ordered, by a different route, however, the command passing through Hampton. While passing through the village Lieut. Burnett, with a flanking party in advance, was struck on the right breast by a spent ball, inflicting but a slight wound, the ball falling from his shirt to the ground. It did not keep him from pursuing the march. With this single exception everybody arrived safely in camp after a march of ten hours.

On Saturday afternoon we had the sensation of another general call to arms. Two companies of the Second New-York (Troy) Regiment had been sent to Hampton, and the report came that they had been attacked by a regiment of secession troops, with artillery. The men sprang into the ranks; some companies of the Troy regiment, without waiting for a command, rushed down to Hampton; aids were galloping along the road at full speed; and Col. Duryee's Zouaves, with fifteen rounds in their cartridge boxes, left their camping ground and halted at the main road, the men anxiously awaiting orders from the Commander-in-Chief to move immediately forward. There were a few minutes of suspense, and then word came that it was a false alarm. It would be a task beyond my powers to depict the feelings of disappointment with which this news was received. The change in the expressions and bearing of the men was magical; and one could scarcely believe that these men, sullen and downcast, straggling slowly back to camp, were the same who but a moment ago were springing forward with their peculiar long, elastic tread, their faces beaming with joy, and their eyes lit up in expectation of a skirmish. In truth, we *must* soon meet the enemy; our boys are too eager to be held much longer.

Even as I write, come orders to provide every man in the regiment with rations and cartridges, and to have them prepared to start at midnight. No hint as to where we are to go or what we are to do, but I think I may venture the prophesy that we shall *this* time really accomplish something. I will report as soon as I am able.

G. C.

THE CONFLICT AT GREAT BETHEL, ETC.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer from Old Point has just arrived here.

The account yesterday of the battle at Great Bethel, embracing all the intelligence received at Head-quarters up to the departure of the steamer, is correct. But few particulars have to be added to it.

No further military movements have taken place.

The soldiers are resting from the great fatigue of yesterday, consequent upon the march of twenty miles, and an action of nearly two hours, with not a complete meal for more than twenty four hours.

On the withdrawal of the Federal troops, the rebel cavalry and infantry, in considerable force, followed as far as New-Market Bridge, this side of Little Bethel, inhumanly charging, in one instance, those bearing off the dead and wounded. The bridge was burned.

The enemy had in the action six guns behind the batteries.

There were about twenty of the Federal troops killed, and, it is said, the number of wounded is not so great as at first reported.

WOUNDED.

Third Regiment, of New-York.

Joseph Richards, slight bayonet wound in the thigh.
W. C. Cady, mortally, in the abdomen.
James Garretts, shot in the thigh.
E. W. Stone, slightly.
Frederick A. Baker, in the leg, slightly.
George Boyce, shot through the left axilla.
Wm. Hall, shot in the wrist.

Fifth Regiment, of New-York.

John Dunn, shot in right elbow, dangerously; amputated.
Joseph Knowles, shot in the fore-arm; amputated.
John Conway, shot in the leg.
Adolph Vincennes, shot in the chest.
Joseph Yeager, shot under the scalpula.

Seventh Regiment, of New-York.

Conrad Gauth, wounded in the chest.
Joseph H. Weston, sun-stroke.

The New-York Naval Brigade.

Joseph Reed, injured.
John Foley, injured.

Fourth Regiment, of Massachusetts.

Francis L. Souther, shot through the chest, and lost both arms; since dead.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 12.

A gentleman of respectability, who came up from Old Point this morning, and spent some time at the Fortress during yesterday and Monday, says the passengers were greatly astonished on reaching here to learn of the greatly exaggerated accounts relative to the repulse at Great Bethel. Up to the time the boat left last evening he was in conversation with both officers and privates who were in the engagement. Some mortification was expressed at the bad management of Gen. Pierce, but none as to the extent of the loss, which was found to be less than at first supposed, or the character of the temporary advantages gained by the rebels.

One of Lieut. Greble's command assured our informant that had an advance been ordered instead of a retreat, the battery would have been taken in five minutes more. Lieut. Greble had silenced all their guns but one rifled cannon, which was fired with great rapidity, and concentrated entirely on his command. This gun was worked well, but all the rest were badly managed, their balls cutting off the tops of limbs of trees over the heads of the soldiers. Had the battery been well supplied with experienced gunners, no doubt the loss would have been heavy.

Lieut. Greble spiked his gun at the moment he received orders to retreat, it is supposed, on account of his surprise at the orders, presuming Gen. Pierce had discovered attempts to cut him off, and that if his gun should be captured in retreat he would make it harmless. He had just driven the spike home when he was killed by a ball, striking him on the back of the head.

The New-York Zouaves, under Col. Bendix, evinced great bravery, and could with difficulty be restrained from making an assault without orders.

Five rebels are known to have been killed by the Zouaves outside the works, and it is presumed, from the effective firing of Lieut. Greble that considerable damage must have been done to the rebels inside the battery, which was built of sand bags, hidden from view by bushes.

The number of Zouaves killed was 5, and wounded 20. Seven are missing. They attribute their heavy loss to their bright uniforms, whilst the regulars attribute it to their superior bravery.

The whole number killed and wounded, as far as ascertained at the Fortress up to last evening, was 19 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing.

It was rumored that the loss of Major Winthrop was unfounded.

Several of the killed were inhumanly slaughtered whilst engaged in carrying off their wounded, which caused the most bitter feeling among the troops.

Last evening, just as the boat was leaving, the Zouaves brought in three prisoners, a Captain of rebel cavalry and two privates, splendidly mounted. The elegant trappings of the Captain's horse attracted great attention.

Another attack on Great Bethel is shortly expected. The picket guards extend nearly to the battle field.

The body of Lieut. Greble arrived here (Baltimore) this morning, and has been taken to Philadelphia.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, June 11.

A party with a flag of truce went to the scene of conflict yesterday, relative to some missing men.

The casualties are not as large as at first reported.

The feeling is prevalent that the partial failure of the expedition arose more from the want of skill in Gen. Pierce, officer in command, than from any other cause.

The following are the cases in the hospital:

Joseph Richards, Company C, Third New-York Regiment, slight bayonet wound in thigh.

Wm. C. Cady, Company F, Third New-York Regiment, shot in the abdomen—mortal.

James Garrett, Company G, Third New-York Regiment, shot in thigh.

John Connolly, Company A, Third New-York Regiment, shot in knee.

Philip Sweeney, Company C, Third New-York Regiment, shot in thigh.

E. W. Stone, Company H, Third New-York Regiment, slightly wounded.

Frederick H. Baker, Company A, Third New-York Regiment, wounded in calf of leg.

Francis L. Souther, Company H, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, shot through both arms and chest, Died at 8.40 P. M. June 10, in hospital.

John Dunn, Company H, Fifth New-York Regiment, compound wound of right elbow; arm amputated, doing well.

Joseph Knowles, Company E, Fifth New-York Regiment, right fore-arm amputated.

Conrad Gauth, Company K, Seventh New-York Regiment, wounded in the chest.

John Conway, Company K, Fifth New-York Regiment, a shot under the skin.

James H. Preston, Company A, Seventh New-York Regiment, sun-stroke; doing well.

Adolph Vincennes, Company A, Seventh New-York Regiment, shot in the chest.

Geo. Boyce, Company H, Third New-York Regiment, shot through the left armpit.

Joseph Yager, Company I, Fifth New-York Regiment, shot through both scalpulæ.

Wm. Hall, Company D, Third N. Y. Regiment, shot in the wrist.

John Larkins, Company E, Second N. Y. Regiment, shot in the arm.

Lanagan, Company E, Second N. Y. Regiment, shot in the arm.

Dodge, Company F, Second Regiment, wounded slightly.

Mooney, Company E, Second Regiment, dead.

Tibault, Fifth Regiment, dead.

It is impossible to give the list of the dead, which it is now thought will not exceed fifteen.

The casualties, as far as I have ascertained, are:

Col. Duryee's Regiment—4 killed, 8 wounded, 4 missing.

Col. Townsend's Regiment—13 wounded—one mortally.

Col. Carr's Regiment—1 killed, 3 wounded.

It is reported that in Col. Bendix's Regiment, at Newport News, 6 were killed.

Of the Vermont and Massachusetts Regiments, it is believed that only 1 was killed and 4 or 5 wounded.

A CONFEDERATE EMISSARY ESCAPED.

Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

Chief of Police Amee this morning received the following dispatch:

New-York, June 11.

To the Chief of Police, Boston:

Mr. Trappman, a Captain in the Confederate Army, is to sail in the steamer to-morrow, Wednesday. He is the bearer of dispatches from Jefferson Davis, and also of commissions for privateers. These papers ought to be secured.

JOHN A KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

In the absence of the United States Marshal and District-Attorney, Mr. Amee, with a posse of police, visited the steamer *America*, and, after much trouble, discovered Trappman, and asked to see his papers. Mr. T. was indignant, declaring himself to be the Prussian Consul at Charleston, as he was recently, and produced his papers in evidence of that fact, signed by Franklin Pierce. He also exhibited a passport signed by Robert Bunch, British Consul at Charleston. He had also papers showing that he was the bearer of dispatches from Lord Lyons to the British Government, and threatened the direst vengeance of that Government if he was interfered with. His stateroom was searched, but nothing of objectionable character found, and he was allowed to go in the steamer.

Upon returning to his office Mr. Amee found the following dispatch:

New York, June 12.

To the Chief of Police, Boston:

Arrest and hold Mr. Trappman, of Charleston, S. C., for treason. He is to sail in the steamer to-day. Secure his papers. By order of the Secretary of State.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

The dispatch came too late, as the steamer had sailed.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT OF THE THIRTEENTH.

Annapolis, Wednesday, June 12.

Maj. J. S. Morgan, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has arrived from Queenstown and Centreville with 160 men. They had a skirmish, and captured from the enemy five hundred stand of arms and one prisoner. They were fired into from the bushes. No lives lost.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

A LOYAL VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Noble Letter of Ex-Postmaster-General Holt.

NEUTRALITY SUICIDAL.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN DEFENDED.

From the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31, 1861.

J. F. SPEED, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. That vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither seduced by the arts nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their fixed purpose to remain faithful to a Government which, for nearly seventy years, has remained faithful to them. Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators, who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavor to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the rebel Confederacy of the South. In view of this and of the well-known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false and fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of her late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without a painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and of so much courage on their part. If true to themselves, the Stars and Stripes, which, like angels' wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be theirs; but if, chasing the dreams of men's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. *I must say, in all frankness, and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incendiary arrested in an attempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred, and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave.* If, however, from a natural horror of fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her Executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. This is in no sense a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington; and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to indorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot-box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of Executive proclamation.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather scorched than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring, as briefly as practicable, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the Administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the objects it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a Confederacy in whose councils and upon whose battle-fields she has won so much fame, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity.

For more than a month after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his Administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquilizing the Border States and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. *While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a civil war, the Border States, following the natural bent of their sympathies, would array themselves against the Government.* Fort Sumter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girdled by powerful if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new Confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware—for so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subserved their aims. They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fires. *A more wanton or wicked war was never commenced on any Government whose history has been written.* Cotemporary with and following the fall of Sumter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and still is actively pressed; the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas, in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the requital which the Lone Star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern Press, that Washington City was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of its Capitol. Soon thereafter there followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every sea—to accept letters-of-marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defence, and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the Stars and Stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of rebel bunting that might appear. *But he did none of these things, nor could he have done them without forfeiting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man.* With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal been responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government. In these States, fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found yielding to none in the zeal with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not less the friends of the South than before; but they realize that the question now presented is not one of administrative policy, or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West; but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property, and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the Capital, or to the other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. *If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower of her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields in unkindness. No excesses will mark the footsteps of the armies of the Republic; no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement.* When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts Regiment at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the Press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat;" yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, I presume, it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, fortune and elevation of character, has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. *If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked and blood-thirsty men shall unsheath the sword across their pathway.*

It is in vain for the revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law-abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we all are parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compacts of men have created we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that, in establishing the independence of the seceded States, they do those which remain in the old Confederacy no harm. The Free States, if allowed the opportunity of doing so, will undoubtedly concede every guarantee needed to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and to furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the Republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither States nor statesmen will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet me in the streets, and seek with his ax to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would not the less resist him because, as a dishonored and helpless trunk, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old Confederacy would follow should the blow now struck at its integrity ultimately triumph. We can well understand what degradation it would bring to it abroad, and what weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; what embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels encumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and, above all, what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. CICERO, in one of his orations against CATALINE, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch-traitor, said, "If the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow, after it had grown to be mistress of the world?" So may it be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this Republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The vigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington, and the Government itself, may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war, like peace, its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the poignard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defence. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of governments. *The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close examination, that he was disloyal before.* But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap of ruins.

They have noted the course of public affairs to little advantage who suppose that the election of LINCOLN was the real ground of the revolutionary outbreak that has occurred. The roots of the revolution may be traced back for more than a quarter of a century, and an unholy lust for power is the soil out of which it sprang. A prominent member of the band of agitators declared in one of his speeches at Charleston, last November or December, that they had been occupied for thirty years in the work of severing South Carolina from the Union. When Gen. JACKSON crushed nullification, he said it would revive again under the form of the slavery agitation, and we have lived to see his prediction verified. Indeed, that agitation, during the last 15 or 20 years, has been almost the entire stock in trade of Southern politicians. The Southern people, known to be as generous in their impulses as they are chivalric, were not wrought into a frenzy of passion by the intemperate words of a few fanatical abolitionists; for these words, if left to themselves, would have fallen to the ground as pebbles into the sea, and would have been heard of no more. But it was the echo of those words, repeated with exaggerations for the thousandth time by Southern politicians, in the halls of Congress and in the deliberative and popular assemblies, and through the Press of the South, that produced the exasperation which has proved so potent a lever in the hands of the conspirators. The cloud was fully charged, and the juggling revolutionists who held the wires, and could at will direct its lightnings, appeared at Charleston, broke up the Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and thus secured the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Having thus rendered this certain, they at once set to work to bring the popular mind of the South to the point of determining in advance that the election of a Republican President would be *per se* cause for a dissolution of the Union. They were but too successful, and to this result the inaction and indecision of the Border States deplorably contributed. When the election of Mr. LINCOLN was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for reaction in the Northern mind, or for any adjustment of the Slavery issues by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members continued in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt, have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. As it was, after their retirement, and after Congress had become Republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with Slavery in the States, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus we falsified the clamor so long and so insidiously rung in the ears of the Southern people, that the abolition of Slavery in the States was the ultimate aim of the Republican Party. But even this amendment, and all others which may be needed to furnish the guarantees demanded, are now defeated by the secession of eleven States, which, claiming to be out of the Union, will refuse to vote upon, and, in effect, will vote against, any proposals to modify the Federal Constitution. There are now thirty-four States in the Confederacy, three-fourths of which, being twenty-six, must concur in the adoption of any amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution; but the secession of eleven States leaves but twenty-three whose vote can possibly be secured, which is less than the constitutional number.

Thus we have the extraordinary and discreditable spectacle of a revolution made by certain States professedly on the ground that guarantees for the safety of their institutions are denied them, and at the same time, instead of coöperating with their sister States in obtaining these guarantees, they designedly assume a hostile attitude, and thereby render it constitutionally impossible to secure them. This profound dissimulation shows that it was not the safety of the South but its severance from the Confederacy, which was sought from the beginning. Cotemporary with, and in some cases preceding, these acts of secession, the greatest outrages were committed upon the Government of the United States by the States engaged in them. Its forts, arsenals, arms, barracks, custom-houses, post-offices, moneys, and, indeed, every species of its property within the limits of these States, were seized and appropriated, down to the very hospital stores for the sick soldiers. More than half a million of dollars was plundered from the mint at New-Orleans. United States vessels were received from the defiled hands of their officers in command, and, as if in the hope of consecrating official treachery as one of the public virtues of the age, the surrender of an entire military department by a General, to the keeping of whose honor it had been confided, was deemed worthy of the commendation and thanks of the Conventions of several States. All these lawless proceedings were well understood to have been prompted and directed by men occupying seats in the Capitol, some of whom were frank enough to declare that they could not and would not, though in a minority, live under a Government which they could not control. In this declaration is found the key which unlocks the whole of the complicated machinery of this revolution. The profligate ambition of public men in all ages and lands has been the rock on which republics have been split. Such men have arisen in our midst—men who, because unable permanently to grasp the helm of the ship, are willing to destroy it in the hope to command some one of the rafts that may float away from the wreck. The effect is to degrade us to a level with the military bandits of Mexico and South America, who, when beaten at an election, fly to arms, and seek to master by the sword what they have been unable to control by the ballot-box.

The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—how anxiously and how patiently the country well knows. *While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hails to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preparations were made, so that when the moment for striking at the Government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.*

As if nothing should be wanting to darken this page of history, the seceded States have already entered upon the work of confiscating the debts due from their citizens to the North and Northwest. The millions thus gained will doubtless prove a pleasant substitute for those guarantees now so scornfully rejected. To these confiscations will probably succeed soon those of lands and negroes owned by citizens of loyal States; and, indeed, the apprehension of this step is already sadly disturbing the fidelity of non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, infirmity of faith, springing from such a cause, is not likely to be contagious. *The war begun is being prosecuted by the Confederate States in a temper as fierce and unsparing as that which characterizes conflicts between the most hostile nations. Letters of marque and reprisal are being granted* to all who seek them, so that our coasts will soon swarm with these piratical cruisers, as the President has properly denounced them. Every buccaneer who desires to rob American commerce upon the ocean, can, for the asking, obtain a warrant to do so, in the name of the new republic. To crown all, large bodies of Indians have been mustered into the service of the revolutionary States, and are now conspicuous in the ranks of the Southern army. A leading North Carolina journal, noting their stalwart frames and unerring marksmanship, observes, with an exultation positively fiendish, that they are armed, not only with the rifle, but also with *the scalping knife and tomahawk.*

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable mess of pottage which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the very dust for shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the war-whoop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Raisin?

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous-lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory, or community or citizen, that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. *So far as the Slave States are concerned, their protection has been complete, and if it has not been, it has been the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the Government since its foundation.*

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President LINCOLN, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that, too, without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the Administration to enforce the provisions of this law has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the Free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a dissolution of the Union?

That the Slave States are not recognized as equals in the Confederacy, has for several years been the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the Slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the Free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of Slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the Free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the Slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interfered with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new Territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced, or attempted to be introduced, the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore, and I state it without qualification, there is not a Territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not introduce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy there complete protection. Kentucky should consider this great and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and disunionists must disappear as a bank of fog before the wind. But were it otherwise, and did a defect exist in our organic law or in the practical administration of the Government, in reference to the rights of Southern slaveholders in the Territories, still the question would be a mere abstraction, since the laws of climate forbid the establishment of Slavery in such a latitude; and to destroy such institutions as ours for such a cause, instead of patiently trying to remove it, would be a little short of national insanity. It would be to burn the house down over our heads merely because there is a leak in the roof; to scuttle the ship in mid-ocean merely because there is a difference of opinion among the crew as to the point of the compass to which the vessel should be steered; it would be, in fact, to apply the knife to the throat instead of to the cancer of the patient.

But what remains? Though, say the Disunionists, the Fugitive Slave Law is honestly enforced, and though, under the shelter of the Supreme Court, we can take our slaves into the Territories, yet the Northern people will persist in discussing the institution of Slavery, and therefore we will break up the Government. It is true that Slavery has been very intemperately discussed in the North, and it is equally true that until we have an Asiatic despotism, crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press, this discussion will probably continue. In this age and country all institutions, human and divine, are discussed, and so they ought to be; and all that cannot bear discussion must go to the wall, where they ought to go. It is not pretended, however, that the discussion of Slavery, which has been continued in our country for more than forty years, has in any manner disturbed or weakened the foundation of the institution. On the contrary, we learn from the press of the seceded States that their slaves were never more tranquil or obedient. There are zealots—happily few in number—both North and South, whose language upon this question is alike extravagant and alike deserving our condemnation. Those who assert that Slavery should be extirpated by the sword, and those who maintain that the great mission of the white man upon earth is to enslave the black, are not far apart in the folly and atrocity of their sentiments.

Before proceeding further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once, but many times, Why do I go, and where am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry, but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end. *She would abandon a Government strong and able to protect her for one that is weak, and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced: which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them.* In 1814, the Richmond *Enquirer*, then, as now, the organ of public opinion in the South, pronounced secession to be treason, and nothing else, and such was then the doctrine of Southern statesmen. What was true then is equally true now. The prevalence of this pernicious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce called "State rights," which demagogues have been so long playing under tragic mask, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the Republic, by estranging the people from the Federal Government, as one to be distrusted and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, at all times obedient to their will, and in its ministrations the grandest reflex of the greatness and beneficence of popular power that has ever ennobled the history of our race. Said Mr. CLAY: "I owe a supreme allegiance to the General Government, and to my State a subordinate one." And this terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the States and Federal Government are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due to them; each, while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a State, throwing off all constitutional restraints, seeks to destroy the General Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the Government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts, or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of the ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own. *No wonder, therefore, that she has so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breastwork, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered.* Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy, she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection, as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of Free States, with populations exceeding, by many millions, her own. Feeble States, thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by fears as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the Government of the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with direct taxation to the amount of double, or, it may be, triple or quadruple that which she now pays into her own treasury. Superadded to this will be required from her her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom-houses along a frontier of several thousand miles; and for the maintenance of that large standing army which will be indispensable at once for her safety, and for imparting to the new government that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed, the peculiar institutions of the South will inexorably demand.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave law, loyally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effective in its power of recapture, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will, virtually, have Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand, with open arms, inviting and welcoming them, and defending them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African Slave-trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. *But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded States, it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the Border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade, by a Republic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition.* Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, and to stand before the world the confessed champion of the African Slave-hunter? Is she, with her unsullied fame, ready to become a pander to the rapacity of the African Slave-trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot, believe it.

For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer in abandoning her present honored and secure position, and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The ill-woven ambition of some of her sons may possibly reach the Presidency of the new Republic; that is all. Alas! alas! for that dream of the Presidency of a Southern Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South, and perhaps some in the West, also, and whose lurid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition!

The clamor that in insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular Government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, *not of all, but of a majority of the governed.* Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by the Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the South now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious.

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best Governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution, as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their soul an amount of guilt hardly equaled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundations of the world. *Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defence, will be pursued on the part of the Government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property.* Among the most powerful instrumentalities, relied on for reëstablishing the authority of the Government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated Press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the Government will enable it to rebound and look its oppressors in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from glistening bayonets. A few days since, one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not, should, or ought to—but "MUST leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and prescriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with his scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the language of the narrative of Gilpin's ride:

"May I be there to see."

It would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatenings and alarm which have subdued it can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public confidence and the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we well understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be in the majority in every seceded State except, perhaps, South Carolina—aided by the presence of the Government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, if need be, by scores—

"A breath can unmake them as a breath has made;"
but destroy this Republic, and—
"Where is that Promethean heat
That can its light relume?"

Once entombed, when will the Angel of the Resurrection descend to the portals of its sepulchre? There is not a voice which comes to us from the cemetery of nations that does not answer: "Never, never!" Amid the torments of perturbed existence, we may have glimpses of rest and of freedom, as the maniac has glimpses of reason between the paroxysms of his madness, but we shall attain to neither National dignity nor National repose. We shall be a mass of jarring, warring, fragmentary States, enfeebled and demoralized, without power at home, or respectability abroad, and, like the republics of Mexico and South America, we will drift away on a shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil commotion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall finally be rescued by the iron hand of some military wrecker, who will coin the shattered elements of our greatness and of our strength in a diadem and a throne. Said M. FOULD, the great French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since: "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see. You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies." All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New-Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assaults of the greatest Power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our tomb? The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the Summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country, before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. *We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky;" and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung aleak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.* Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

John Bell a Traitor.

The Knoxville *Register* of June 5 says:

"On yesterday morning some 600 soldiers, most of them Louisianians, lately from Pensacola, arrived at our dépôt. Quite a number of them came into town, and seeing Gov. FOOTE on the pavement in front of the Lamar House, called on him for a speech. Gov. FOOTE complied and addressed them in a few patriotic remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered. Before Gov. FOOTE concluded, a large body of citizens, in addition to the soldiers, had joined the assemblage.

On the conclusion of Gov. FOOTE's remarks, the crowd called loudly for Hon. JOHN BELL. Mr. BELL appeared in front of the hotel and spoke at some length. He said LINCOLN's wicked administration had called for two hundred thousand troops to subjugate the South. He said he might call out three hundred thousand, yea, five hundred thousand, and then he could not subjugate the gallant people of the South. That no army, however numerous, ever would or could subdue the Southern spirit. That the South would never submit to the humiliation or degradation of being conquered by the North. That, let this war be short or long, the South would ultimately be triumphant and victorious. Mr. BELL gave a history of what he believed would be the campaign in Virginia, and exhorted all the soldiers and citizens, if necessary, to take up arms and repel LINCOLN's hordes, and drive them from Southern soil.

After Mr. BELL's speech, Col. JOHN H. CROZIER was called for, and addressed the assembly for half an hour.

When Mr. BELL retired to his room, Gov. FOOTE and Col. SNEED, who have not been on speaking terms with him for some time past, called at his room and shook hands with him cordially, and congratulated him on the patriotic sentiments of his speech.

It is cheering to see old opponents, who are now all engaged in a common cause, dropping and forgetting former alienation of feeling, and standing shoulder to shoulder in a just and common cause. So may it be throughout the entire the South. Let old party prejudices be buried and forgotten, and let us all be united as one man until LINCOLN's barbarous hosts are either conquered or exterminated.

On a subsequent occasion, the same day, after Hon. W. T. AVERY had addressed the people, the *Register* says:

"Hon. JOHN BELL appeared upon the stand, and announced his intention to address his fellow-citizens *in extenso* on Thursday, (to-morrow.) He remarked further, that he had been deeply grieved at being informed of the great division of sentiment in East Tennessee in this time of peril—and hoped we should soon become united. As for himself, he had been surprised that any friend of his could suppose for a moment that when this great contest had become, as it had now done, *a war between the North and the South*, he could be found occupying any other position than that of *for the South.* This declaration was received with tremendous applause."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 161½, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 74. Demurrer Calendar. —Nos. 266, 318, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 1438, 356, 144, 1199, 579, 839½, 842, 870, 237, 578, 445, 957, 661, 898, 411, 610, 785.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1893, 1529, 1865, 1157, 1747, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1648 1376, 1782, 1372, 1304, 1670, 1680, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838 1850, 1852.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2994½, 1075, 901, 1322, 509, 1309, 959, 1316, 912, 2980, 861, 342, 559, 1369, 1370. *Part II.*—Nos. 1348, 557, 1352, 1361, 713, 1363, 1366, 1368, 1355, 947, 1372, 1375, 1376, 1056.

Opinion in the Cleu Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Matter of Proving the Will of Elizabeth Cleu. —This contest has been many times reported in this paper. After a long and fierce contest, the Surrogate decided in favor of the will, and it was admitted. The contestants appealed from the decree, and thus the matter came before this Court. The following is the opinion in the case:

By the Court: SUTHERLAND, J.—There was no question as to the due execution of the will dated the 18th day of December, 1851, propounded by the respondent for probate; but the probate of that will was contested by the appellants, upon the ground that it had been revoked by the subsequent execution by Elizabeth Cleu of two subsequent wills; one alleged to have been executed about the 1st of September, 1853, expressly revoking all former wills; the other alleged to have been executed on the 16th day of December, 1856, containing an express clause of revocation, and devises and bequests so inconsistent with the provisions of the will or instrument propounded, as thereby to revoke the same.

As to the alleged will or instrument dated about the 1st September, 1853, called in the case the torn or Purroy will, if it was ever executed, there would seem to be no reasonable ground for doubting that it contained an express clause of revocation; and the material question before the Surrogate, as to it, was, whether it ever had been executed.

As to the will or instrument alleged to have been executed on the 16th day of December, 1856, called in the case the Hall will, the evidence would appear to leave no reasonable ground for questioning either the sufficiency or formality of its execution or the fact of its loss, so as to admit secondary evidence of its contents; and the material questions before the Surrogate, as to it, were: What were its provisions? Did they revoke the will offered for probate? Did it contain an express clause of revocation? If not, what were its provisions, devises and bequests? How far were its provisions inconsistent with the will offered for probate?

On these questions as to the two wills or instruments relied upon by the appellants as revoking the will propounded, there was much evidence before the Surrogate which it would not be profitable to refer to in detail.

The Surrogate arrived at the conclusions, that the torn or Purroy will had not been proved ever to have been executed, and that the will drawn by Daniel P. Hall, called the Hall will, contained all the provisions embraced in a certain memorandum of said Hall (marked Exh. No. 1, May 18,) but that it did not contain anything more.

There was a good deal of evidence to show that the Hall will contained not only an express clause of revocation, but other provisions, not embraced in the memorandum of Hall, so inconsistent with the will propounded as to revoke it.

After a careful examination of the evidence before the Surrogate, I am free to say, that I do not find that preponderance of evidence on these questions, in favor of the respondent, which clearly justifies the conclusion at which he arrived; and, in my opinion, his decision admitting the will propounded by the respondent to probate, as a valid will, of real and personal estate, should be reversed, on the ground of the conclusions at which the Surrogate arrived on these questions of fact; and that an issue or issues should be made up to try these questions of fact by a jury.

In this case it appears to me that a jury is the appropriate tribunal to try these questions, and that no injustice can be done in reversing the decision below, and awarding issues to be tried by a jury.

An Alleged Case of Heartless Eviction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Moncrief.

Sylvester Brush vs. *Hezekiah Kohn.*—The plaintiff in this action is the owner of the premises No. 68 Broadway, in this City—the defendant his lessee. On the 1st of May, 1859, the plaintiff let and hired to the defendant, for the period of one year, the premises in question, for a sum certain, which, it is alleged, defendant has failed to meet, the amount alleged to be due being $600. The defendant scouts the idea of being indebted to the plaintiff in any such amount, and alleges a tender of the amount he thought due the plaintiff. One of the principal defences, however, in this case, is the allegation of eviction. It seems that there is a water-closet upon the premises, from which defendant alleges he was evicted, being prevented from the full use, occupation, and enjoyment thereof. All this resulted in much annoyance and inconvenience to him. He therefore thinks it but just and proper that, in consideration of his sufferings and the damage he has sustained, he should not be called upon for the whole amount due on his rent. The case is still on.

J. M. Van Cott, for plaintiff; J. F. Williams, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

PETTY CASES—A POLICEMAN TRIED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, William Smith, a colored man, was tried for felonious assault. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

James Mathews and John Berrigan, McChesney Zouaves, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and were sent one year each to the Penitentiary.

Police officer Deeves, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried. It seems that the complainant, a woman, called the officer to arrest her husband, who was crazy. She testified that the officer, on arriving, not only cruelly beat her husband with his club, but then struck *her* over the head with the same implement. The defence set up that no more force was used than the necessities of the arrest required. The Jury took the case, but were unable to agree. The Court then adjourned.

More About the Blankman Will Contest.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate West.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman, deceased.—After the proponents had closed their evidence, the contestants, before resting their case, called *Thomas C. Fields*, late Public Administrator, who testified that in the early part of June, 1860, Mrs. Blankman called upon him for the purpose of getting his advice as to whether she had a good title to the house in Thirty-fourth-street, occupied by her, and also for the purpose of getting him to draw her will. He asked her if she had ever made a will, in reply to which she stated that she had some years before; that in that will she left her property to her family, and that she did not wish to make any material change in her will. She appointed a day for bringing down that will for Mr. Field to examine before drawing another for her. She did not come again at the appointed time, and that he never saw her afterwards.

Wm. Blankman, a brother of Edmon Blankman was called and sworn for proponents.—In reference to the testimony of Wm. A. Thompson, President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, who stated that, in the Summer of 1859, Mr. Edmon Blankman, when he called upon him, for the purpose of getting the stock in his Company, owned by deceased, transferred from the name of Bennett to the name of Jane A. Blankman, he (Edmon Blankman) stated that Jane A. Blankman was his sister. Wm. Blankman testified that he was present, and that he, and not Edmon, made this statement.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR CONTESTANTS.

Wm. A. Thompson, President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, upon being recalled, testified, after looking at Wm. Blankman, that he never saw him until the day when he (Mr. Thompson) gave his former testimony in this proceeding.

On the cross-examination of *Hannah Hoxsinger*, the colored girl, chambermaid for the deceased, who testified that Mr. Bolton and Mr. Maillard came to the house of Mrs. Blankman on the day the will purports to have been executed; she testified in describing Maillard, that he spoke like a foreigner, and in broken English. To contradict her contestants produced the following testimony:

C. C. Clarke, Treasurer of the Hudson River Rail Road, testified that he did business with Maillard up to the time of his death, and that he (Maillard) did not speak at all like a foreigner, but like an American; he did not speak broken English at all, but spoke as plainly as any one.

Patrick H. Baker, of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., (in whose employ Maillard had been for many years,) testified that Maillard was a free-spoken, prompt business man; spoke like an American, and had no foreign accent; that from his speech he should take him to be an American.

Charles H. Richardson testified that he was a cousin of Maillard, and he believed the only relative he had in this country, and that he spoke good plain English; that he did not see much of him for the last year or two of his life, but that at times when he had the tumer upon his neck he sometimes spoke low and indistinct.

Wm. H. Gardiner testified that he saw Maillard in the Summer and Fall of 1859; that Maillard's speech was free, and in an ordinary tone of voice, and that he spoke plainly, like an American, and had no foreign accent.

Henry C. Sutherick, of the firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, testified—That he had known Maillard since 1852; that he had seen him from time to time, and recollected seeing him in the Summer of 1859; that he (Maillard) spoke clearly, distinctly and in rather a louder tone than people generally; that he noticed no change in his voice, and had no foreign accent.

Ephraim H. Hudson testified that he was one of the counsel for the contestants; that he attended at the Surrogate's Office at the time the alleged will was offered for probate, and at that time he saw the will and examined the signature and address of Maillard, and that they were now in the same condition as then; he stated that he could not make out the initials to Maillard's name, they were written so peculiarly, and asked Edmon Blankman, who was present, what they were, to which he responded he did not know.

Robert C. Rathbone, a stock broker, testified that in July or August, 1858, the deceased called upon him and requested him to purchase ten shares of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company Stock, in the name of Hiram Funk, she stating at the time that she wanted to surprise him (Hiram Funk) and make him a present of them; that he did make such purchase, with the money deceased furnished him for that purpose, and saw that such stock was properly transfered to the name of Hiram Funk.

The testimony in the case is closed, some sixty-five or seventy witnesses having been examined. The taking of the testimony has occupied some 30 days. The case will be argued on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

Henry L. Clinton and John McKeon, for contestants; J. S. Carpentier, A. Oakey Hall and James T. Brady, for proponent.

Storage in Bonded Warehouse.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John M. Cebellos vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back constructive storage, amounting to $350, paid on a shipment of goods. It appears that where a party has entered goods to go into the Bonded Warehouse, and desires to withdraw them for consumption or exportation before actually having gone into the Bonded Warehouse, the privilege has been granted upon the payment of half a month's storage. Since 1854 the United States have had no bonded warehouses, and have had no interest in the storage, but the exaction of this half a month's storage has been continued, and the money paid into the United States Treasury. This was the pioneer case of several brought to recover back storage, paid under similar circumstances, and the total amount involved is very large. The Judge ordered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. The argument will be heard on Thursday.

Wm. Boies for plaintiff; E. D. Smith for the Collector.

The Slaver Sarah on Trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Bark Sarah, &c.*—This is a libel of condemnation, filed against the bark *Sarah*, under the acts of 1794 and 1818, for fitting up for the Slave-trade. The vessel was seized in this port under suspicious circumstances, and the District Attorney brought this suit to forfeit her to the Government. Joshua Cullard, the claimant, alleges that the vessel was going on a legitimate voyage, and that she had no lumber on board, or anything else, to show that she was destined for the illegal traffic. The case is still on.

E. D. Smith for libelants; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for claimant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York*, vs. *Thomas T. Storm et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to withdraw same on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 12.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '31, Reg	83¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83⅛
2,000	do	83¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	75
1,000	Tre. 12 ℘ c. Nts.	102
5,000	Indiana St. 5s	78
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35¼
12,000	do	35
5,000	do s10	34½
10,000	do s3	35⅛
22,000	Vir. State 6s	41½
5000	do s20	40
500		42
2,000	Ga State 6s	56
2,000	do	58
5,000	Mo. State 6s	37⅛
35,000	do	37¾
46,000	do	38
12,000	La. State 6s	54
2,000	J. C. W. L.	98
15,000	H. R. Con. Bs '71	53
1,000	D. L. & W. 2 Mg.	89
40	National Bank	89
96	Metropolitan Bank	80
5	Bank of Commerce	80
100	Pacific Mail St Co.	65
200	do	66
100	do	66½
1300	N. Y. Central R.	72¾
100	do s15	72½
150	do s5	72¾
650	do	72⅝
50	do s10	72½
100	Erie Railroad	22½
100	Hud. River R.	32⅛
100	do b10	32½
600	Reading Railroad	31
100	do s10	31
1100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	22
100	do b15	22
100	M. C. Railroad	41½
50	do b15	41¾
100	do	41
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11
50	Panama Railroad	106
100	I. C. R. R. S. 5d	66½
50	do	66½
400	do c	67
200	do s30	65¾
200	do s30	66
50	do c	66¾
150	do 5d	66
100	do bnwk	66½
50	do bn w	66
50	do b10	66
50	do s30	64¾
250	do s10	66
100	do c	66⅜
875	Gal. & Chic. R. s3	59
100	do snw	58¾
50	do s60	58½
300	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	34½
150	do s10	34¾
40	do	35
50	do b30	34⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	83½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	85½
2,000	Indiana St. 5s	78
7,000	Lou. State 6s	54
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	35
15,000	do	34¾
3,000	Virginia State 6s	41½
15,000	do s3	41
1,000	Mich. C 8 ℘ c B. '65	85
5,000	Mo State 6s	37¾
5,000	do	37¾
5,000	do s3	37¾
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	51½
4,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
6,000	do	103½
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ Ct. 1st Mt. S. F. C. Bds.	91
7,000	La C & M. L. G. Bs	8½
47	Am. Ex. Bank	75
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	72¾
8	Hud. River R. R.	31¾
100	Harlem Railroad	10½
200	do b10	10
50	do	10
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s3	66
100	do s35	74¾
150	Galena & Chicago R.	58
100	do s10	58¼
200	Clev. & Toledo R.	21⅞
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	34⅝

WEDNESDAY, June 12—P. M.

The foreign news of a political nature received by the *Adriatic* at St. Johns has removed from the Stock Exchange one of the adverse influences which made a lower market last week, and the feeling to day sensibly improved under it, although the repulse of the Federal forces near Fortress Monroe somewhat checked the tendency to an advance in prices. A larger business was done than yesterday or on Monday, and for New-York Central, which is esteemed the standard of the Share list, a rise of ½ ℘ cent. was established, while Galena and Chicago, Illinois Central, Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Central rose ¾@1 ℘ cent. each. The traffic for June opens well on the Western Roads, especially on the Galena line, and the Summer prospect is that the business into Chicago in the way of grain freights will be unusually heavy. This, in turn, tells upon the two trunk lines of New-York, and a large increase compared with last season on the June return of the Central, if not the Erie, is regarded as pretty sure. Such evidences of activity in time of Civil War are not without a sensible effect, by way of counterbalance, through the general trade and financial trials of the present emergency. The Share list closed steady in the afternoon: New-York Central 72¾ ℘ cent. The buoyant accounts overland from California advanced Pacific Mail to 66@66½, and caused increased firmness in Panama, which sold at 106 ℘ cent. The Border State Stocks rose 1@1½ ℘ cent on Missouris, and ¼@½ ℘ cent on Virginias, but Tennessees were again weak under continued free offerings, and closed 34½@35 ℘ cent.

The last quotation for Missouris, was 37½@38 ℘ cent. The demand for Federal Stocks is rather weak, and the few parcels placed on sale go at 83½@[illegible] ℘ cent for the New Loan of 1881. At 4½ o'clock, New-York Central Stock 73¾ ℘ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges we learn that some heavy transactions occurred at the close of yesterday's mail at 105@105⅛ ℘ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, in round sums, altogether about £100,000; the buyers sending forward the bills for returns in Gold. Other purchases of Merchant and fair Bank and Bankers' bills were made for a similar speculation. Since the closing of the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, the market for bills is quiet; but if anything a fraction weaker. Merchants 103@104½; Bankers' 105¼@105⅜. The Export movement of Domestic Produce from New-York this week is as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,000,042	$1,871,727	$2,520,013
Previously reported	27,515,455	36,038,879	55,391,477
Since Jan. 1	$28,515,497	$38,910,606	$57,911,490

The advices by the *Adriatic* in regard to the course of the English and French Governments on the privateering question, besides affording general satisfaction, have favorably influenced freights under the American flag, and will probably soon bring down the extra scale of premiums, established last week by some of the marine underwriters. It is quite certain that without the countenance of England and France, the letters-of-marque issued by the secession chief must prove comparatively harmless.

The Sub-Treasurer in this City, in the last two days, has forwarded a million in Gold to Washington, principally, of course, for the use of the War Department.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad shows a large increase in the first week in June:

First week, 1861	$46,074
First week, 1860	22,933
Increase (100 ℘ cent.)	$23,141

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the first week of June are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
From passengers	$7,532	$6,892
From freight	5,347	6,760
Total	$12,879	$31 652
Increase		$773

The Rock Island Road, we understand, reports a gain of $3,000 on the traffic of the first week in June, as compared with the same week last season.

The accounts from California by the Overland Mail and telegraph, this morning, represent an active trade at San Francisco, and the gradual return of the Specie movement in this direction to former figures. The shippers by the Pacific Mail Steamers are disposed to be their own underwriters rather than pay extra rates of insurance or exchange. The advices also represent that the Almaden Quicksilver mines are again in full operation, and the production rich beyond precedent. There is much ease and reduced rates of interest in the San Francisco Money market.

The house of Brandt, at St. Petersburgh, announced by the *Arabia's* mail as having stopped payment, is believed to be a different Brandt from the firm of the same name having a London connection, and upon whom bills are occasionally drawn from this country.

The steamship *Glasgow*, arrived at this port this morning from Liverpool, has £24,291 in specie on board, consigned as follows:

Nesmith & Sons	£2,000	Marcuse & Baltzer	£1,000
Barbeck & Co.	300	Nath Sands	500
Howland & Frothingham	2,500	Trevor & Colgate	500
Wm. Fellows & Co.	3,430	Daniel Torrance	2,713
Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	200	Joseph Titcomb	573
Fachiri & Co.	3,000	Brown Bros. & Co.	1,500
Edward Bough	400	Abm. Bell's Sons	2,000
W. C. Pickersgill & Co	1,600	F. L. Brauns & Co., of Baltimore	2,000
Lyles, Pelhams & Co	375		
Total			£24,291

The securities pledged in the Bank Department by the Bank of Albany, to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by S. Draper, under direction of H. H. Van Dyck, Bank Superintendent. There was a good attendance, and the stocks brought the following prices:

$5,000	New-York State 5s, 1875	86
21,000	New-York State 5s, 1874	85
3,000	New-York State 5½s, 1861	99½
2,000	New-York State 5½s, 1865	91½
12,000	New-York State 6s, 1862	99½
2,000	New-York State 6s, 1864	100
15,000	United States 5s, 1865	83
10,000	United States 5s, 1871	73½
5,000	United States 5s, 1871	73

The old-established Bank at Albany, of which Mr. T. W. Olcott is the President, the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on and after July 1.

We have heretofore stated that $1,000,000 of the War Loan of Ohio has been taken within the State. The Auditor of the State now appeals to the people to subscribe, in sums to suit their ability, for the remainder. He says:

> "The General Assembly, at their last session, authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make loans to the amount of $2,750,000 for the purchase of arms, &c., for the support of the Federal Government against rebellion, and to repel invasion, actual or threatened. Of this sum about $1,000,000 has been arranged, though not all received. The whole amount will be required. The bonds offered will be payable in seven years, at the State Treasury, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, and are exempt from taxation.
>
> The investment of money in these bonds is a good one, saying nothing about the patriotism that should induce the people of Ohio to take them. The Commissioners think the people of this State, who have money and property to be protected by the Government, should step forward and take the loan, especially as they can lose nothing by so doing."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 77; Reading Railroad 15 9-16.; Morris Canal 39.; Long Island Railroad 8⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 8,207 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Corn Meal, 130,699 bushels Wheat, 104,853 bushels Corn, 9,300 bushels Oats, 633 pkgs. Provisions, and 428 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 788 bbls., including 616 bbls. Pots and 173 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 200 pkgs. Java at 16½c.@17c. 300 bags Laguayra, 70 Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14c., and 1,200 bags Rio at 16¼c.@14c.; the latter an extreme rate ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues quiet, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c.@13⅞, and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ ℔. Reviewing the business of the past week here, Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co. remark: "The accounts from Europe fail to impart the least life in the Cotton Market in this City. The general business is of a retail character, for domestic consumption; neither speculators nor importers are disposed to operate. The only sale of note during the past week has been one of 2,000 bales Middling Upland, sold for a Government contract for duck. The purchaser has the privilege of sixty days for delivery on one-half, and four months on the the other, cash, as delivered, he paying all expenses of holding, with interest at the rate of 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum; the price was 14⅛c. Holders remain firm, feeling satisfied as to the future course of prices. The sales of the week have been reported at 4,000 bales, closing at the quotations annexed. The clearances for the same time have been—for Liverpool, 680; Glasgow, 286; Havre, 200; Bremen, 260. Total, 1,426 bales. The business in Cotton in all the markets grows smaller each week; indeed the transactions are so trifling in New-Orleans and Mobile as to be scarcely worth recording, while from Savannah and Charleston we are without information. The blockade of all the Southern ports is established. Cotton, however, is pretty well cleared out, and in another week trade will cease. Prices in the South are entirely nominal. Freights and exchange uncertain. *Transit Cotton*—We have no transactions to report, our market is almost bare of floating parcels. There are samples still here of cotton arrived and in warehouse at Liverpool, which may be offered and sold in this market, and bills of lading sent forward. *Crop*—The mails being suspended in the Southern States, our sources of information are necessarily curtailed. In the Atlantic States, the crop does not promise well; in many cases it has been plowed in, and the land planted in corn. We have letters as late as 4th June, from several sections of Georgia, and they all agree in this particular. In addition to the unfavorable weather so far in the Atlantic States, we are informed that a number of hands have been withdrawn from the culture of cotton in all sections, and taken as servants for the army, and as laborers attached thereto. We have expressed the opinion already, and now repeat it, that cotton culture this year will not receive the attention it requires, particularly in the early stages of its growth. Receipts for the week under review, 2,000 bales, so far as heard from; but we are without our usual tables from the Atlantic and Florida ports. Exports for the week 38,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales were for Great Britain, 3,000 for France, and 6,000 for other foreign ports. The stock in hand in all the ports is reduced below 70,000 bales, of which the bulk is at the North. The business of the season is therefore closed. The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous four years;

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857
Rec. at P'ts	[illegible]	4,386,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B.	2,107,000	2,557,000	1,902,000	1,526,000	1,305,000
Ex. to France	570,000	585,000	388,000	352,000	368,000
Ex. other F.P.	362,000	459,000	515,000	326,000	376,000
Total Export	3,039,000	3,576,000	2,719,000	2,204,000	2,049,000
St'k on hand	68,000	326,000	337,000	426,000	260,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	2,000	15,000	11,000	19,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	29,000	47,000	22,000	40,000	14,000
Ex. to France	3,000	9,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Ex. other F.P.	6,000	9,000	10,000	6,000	3,000
Total Exports	38,000	59,000	36,000	48,000	20,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, to-day, holders being generally eager to sell, while the demand is moderate. Sales were made of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 85; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$5; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@$4 85
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@ 7 50

Southern is unsettled, the demand being brisker for high grades, which are firm. Sales have been made of 4,500 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 90@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 90@$2 95 for Jersey, $3 10 for calorie dried, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Inferior and Common lots of Wheat are plenty and depressed. Prime parcels are not abundant, and are quoted steady. The demand is mainly from shippers. Sales have been made of 164,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 16; White Western, at $1 35@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime at 90c.@$1 09; Red State, at $1 26 ℘ bushel. Corn tends downward. The sales reach 153,000 bushels, at 38c.@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 46c. (nominally) for sound old do. do.; 45c.@48c. for Western Yellow, and 46c.@48c. for do. White ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 68c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 31c.@32½c.; Western, at 30c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River rules quiet, at 50c.@55c. for shipping, and 60c.@65c. for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been reported sold at $21 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern were down to $1 37½ ℘ M. Demand moderate.

LEAD—The demand is limited, and is mainly for domestic Pig, at from $4 75@$4 90 ℘ 100 ℔s.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including Common and Strained, at $2 18¾@$2 25 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, mainly at 70c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Continue very quiet, at essentially unchanged prices.

New-Bedford Market, week ending June 10.

Sperm—Is in moderate demand. Holders are, however, firm, and their views generally above those of purchasers. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,743 bbls. in parcels. We quote: 650 bbls. for export, at $1 20, and to the trade 500 bbls at $1 20; 563 bbls. at $1 25 ℘ gallon, and 30 bbls. dark on private terms. In Edgartown the sales embrace 600 bbls. at $1 20 ℘ gallon. Stock on hand in the country 19,700 bbls.

Whale—Is more quiet. The sales for the week embrace 110 bbls. selected, at 41c., 70 bbls prime at 41½c. ℘ gallon, and 1,300 bbls., at a price not transpired. For export, 325 bbls. at a price not made public.

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week, 20,000 ℔s. Arctic at 70c., and 5,000 ℔s. Ochotsk at 67c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 10, '61	30,525	79,396	775,400
Same time last year	29,029	96,304	893,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices are declining; sales, 430 bbls., including Mess, at $15 65@$15 75, chiefly at $15 75; and Prime at $10 75@$11 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged, sales 230 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues very quiet, at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 4c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5c., with some Porto Rico, at 4¾c.@6¾c., and 530 boxes Havana within a range of from 4¾c.@6c., ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The only movement is in the lower grades of Kentucky Leaf, the sales of which reached 350 hhds., at 4¾c.@7½c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to day of 500 bbls., at 16¼c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and rates unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d; Corn, 6½d.@6¾d. ℘ bushel, Cotton ⅛d. ℘ ℔. Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl; Grain, 8½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel. Beef, 5s. ℘ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ℘ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. and 2s 9d. ℘ bbl; Grain, 8d.@9½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Pork, 3s ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Cheese, 35s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 21c. ℘ bush. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1000 tons, now bound to Bremen from Quebec to London. Deals at £4 10s.; an Austrian bark 356 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 4c.; a brig, 200 tons, from Bangor to Madeira. Lumber, $18 75; a brig, 200 tons, and a schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, 60c ℘ bbl.; two schooners, each 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a British brig, 169 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,925; a ship, 1,034 tons, to Melbourne; one, 625 tons, to Buenos Ayres; a brig, 347 tons, to Cette Staves; one, 298 tons, to Gibraltar, privilege Malaga or Cadiz; one, 198 tons, to Barbados, on terms not made public.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Adriatic	Galway	New York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

	Leaves	For	
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	June 15
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Washington* and the *Borussia*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce." For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

JAMES GUYER, OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, W. I., will hear something to his advantage by calling on Mrs. AMABLE, Gates-av., 1st house east of Washington-av., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.

Chicago, June 1, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

NOTICE.—The great sale of horses postponed from Friday, 7th inst., will take place THIS DAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, and FRIDAY, June 14, at the spacious stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock each day, magnificent first class furniture, carpets and mirrors, valuable marble statuary, paintings, bronzes, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware and fancy articles, removed from various residences, &c. The sale being very large, we have secured the elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 55x240 feet, running through to Crosby-st., one of the largest and best lighted stores in the City for a sale. Among the cabinet manufacturers are Roux, Herter, Belter, Dessoir, Meeks, Pottier & Stymus, Bombe & Kimbal Hutchings, Stoney and others, comprising almost every description of elegant furniture, of first class only; also, elegant furniture removed from the residences; parlor suites, richly upholstered; mirrors, fine bronzes, dinner sets, tea-sets, plated ware, superb marble statuary and oil paintings, also, valuable and elegant piano-fortes, made by Chickering and others; antique carved black walnut furniture, library tables, bookcases, boxes, chairs, &c. Also, very costly clock, Bohemian glass-ware, plated ware, casters, work and fancy boxes, parians, P. M. tables, morocco reclining chairs, iron and bronze settees, garden chairs, hall stands, umbrella do., flower do. Also, oak cane-seat settees, best make, carpets, refrigerators, couches, carved oak antique furniture. Also, from a private family, about 20 very valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; glass-ware, and other house-furnishing articles, without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, gas-fixtures, &c., consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood, black walnut, and oak parlor, library and dining-room suites in brocatel and reps; gilt frame oval mirror, black walnut and oak buffets and extension-table; rosewood and oak hat-stands, mahogany wardrobes, sofas, chairs and bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; oak dining-room and office chairs, oak, black walnut and mahogany office-desks, Brussels stair carpet, &c.; also, a large number of fine bronze chandeliers, pendents and brackets.

THOMAS M. CONNAUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE HOUSEhold furniture contained in house No. 9 Ludlow-place, West Houston-st., consisting of French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano, stool and cover, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood armoire, lined with satin wood, rosewood etageres, glass back rosewood suite in satin brocatel, easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany tables, fine oil paintings and engravings, heavy lace window curtains, French clocks, vases, China and glass ware, silver plated tea set and urn, French bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, pure feather beds and bedding, mahogany wardrobes, washstands, sofas, chairs and tables, oak extension table, bookcases and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required. The sale will take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day at 405 Broadway: Artistic Carrara Marble Statuary—among which is Cupid, by Franchi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS., THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 148 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Rosewood suites in reps, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, marble-top centre tables, oak and walnut extension tables, oak marble-top buffet, bedsteads, hair mattresses, glass ware, crockery, carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, and office furniture—the whole to be positively sold, by order of the assignee, and is well worthy the notice of buyers. E. K. WEBBOR, Assignee.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store of J. S. LEVUETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, sewing-machine, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS and PARIS
RUFFLED MANTELETS, the latest styles out,
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

361 BUY 361
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of
MANTILLAS,
consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
HAYT & KARR,
361 No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. 361

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late Beekman & Co.)
For cash on delivery.
Large and valuable stock of
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND LACE MANTILLAS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, HOSIERY,
with a full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, &c., &c.
All of which must be sold out as soon as possible.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
To the ladies of New-York and vicinity.
W. K. PEYTON,
Has now opened at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
A large and attractive stock of
NEW and FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, SACQUES, GORED CIRCULARS
And PALETOTS, in rich Gro de Rhine
And Taffeta Silks, and at prices
From 25 to 40 per cent. lower than
Broadway and Canal st. stores.
W. K. PEYTON,
Manufacturer of Cloaks and Mantillas,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKY CHIMNEYS
ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,
And Pure Ventilation very important to Health.
We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.
F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No 3 Bond-st., N.Y.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
HILLEGOM, HOLLAND.
Catalogues of their fine assortment of Dutch Flower Bulbs obtainable at
R. W. BURLAGE,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1861.—A STEREOSCOPIC Picture of the interior of the "Seventh Presbyterian Church," taken on Tuesday afternoon, May 28, just before the final vote on the resolutions of Rev. Dr. Spring. The portraits of the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Backus, and other officers and delegates, are brought out in bold relief. The picture forms a valuable and curious memento of one of the most interesting religious, political and social incidents that ever took place in this city. A complete list of the members of the General Assembly accompanies the picture. We will furnish this stereograph, handsomely colored, for 37 cents, and send by mail free of charge.

McALLISTER & BROTHER,
No. 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STORAGE.—FURNITURE RECEIVED ON STORAGE at reasonable rates. For particulars, inquire of W. J. BARNES, No. 120 3d-av., or in the bakery, in the rear, on 14th-st.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a comfortably furnished room on second or third floors, with board, on reasonable terms, in a small private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 105 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 188 10th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home, may apply at No. 58 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR persons, desiring delightful rooms for the Summer, may have the second floor at No. 162 West 42d-st., with good board, at a moderate price, in a private family.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER months, with handsome furniture, the second story of a large house, inclosed with half an acre of ground, fruit, vegetables and flowers; near the cars, and salt water bathing; it will be let to a few single gentlemen, or a small genteel family, very low, or to a gentleman and wife, without board. Address, with reference, LONG ISLAND, Brooklyn Post-office. P. S.—Twenty minutes from Brooklyn ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET IN the first-class dwelling (modern improvements) No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st st.; the drawing-room story is well adapted for a party of gentlemen or private family, five rooms communicating; the first story for a physician with other rooms if required. Apply on premises, of housekeeper.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, have a desirable room on the second floor, which they wish to let to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife for whom they would endeavor to make a pleasant and comfortable home; dinner at 6½. Address MRS. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Four lines of conveyances are in the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also, a front room on third floor, with bathroom, can be obtained with or without board, on very moderate terms. Location very quiet and highly respectable. Apply at No. 209 Henry st., near Clinton.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would let a neatly furnished room at $1 25 per week; also, a large front room, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry st., near Clinton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Very desirable rooms, with board, can be procured in a private family, at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room, with breakfast, in a private family, up town. Address D. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 48 West 16th-st., in a quiet location.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
R. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New York. Persons wishing to engage board for the Summer will please address

H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-st.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season. Will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.

W. JONES.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

C D ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can be had in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river, excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling; plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit and milk. Families desiring a quiet, retired country residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

BOARD AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—HALF an hour's sail from the City, by the steamboat Mattano, from Fulton Market slip. The house is delightfully situated on the bank of the river, (first house from the landing,) and has eligible accommodations for families and single gentlemen. The place is quiet, perfectly healthy, and desirable in every respect as a Summer residence. Access also from Greenpoint Ferry by stage.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three families, at Newtown, Conn., one of the most healthy and delightful places imaginable, on the Housatonic Railroad, and with ready communication with New York City. Apply immediately to WM. J. DICK, Newtown, Conn.

Refer to A. G. Richardson, Esq., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y., or to H. D. Falkner, Esq., (Clark & Falkner,) No. 16 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living on their farm 17 miles from this City by New-Jersey Central Railroad or steamboat, can accommodate one or two families with board. Terms $5 per week for adults. House is modern built. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, &c. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand st., between 10 and 3 P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 2,277.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS can obtain first-class accommodations with board, in a private family, at one of the most delightful and healthy locations in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail, and within ten minutes from dépôt. Address H. FENNER, Box No. 2,490 Post office, or South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON—ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication almost hourly with New-York, by steamboat and railroad. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find board and a comfortable home on Bergen Heights, in a delightfully located house, 30 minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry; house has all modern conveniences, garden stable, good fishing in neighborhood; a fine view of the ocean. Terms very low. Address for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of fine, large rooms. The location and accommodations are not surpassed by any in the State; only one mile from the river; a fine lake, boat for rowing, fishing, &c. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address E. J. RING, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-Jersey, not more than one hour by cars from the City, for the Summer, for a gentleman and wife, three little girls 10, 8 and 5 years, infant, 6 months, and servant, in a plain farm house, with plenty of shade; in the vicinity of Orange preferred. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No. 768 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOUNTAIN AIR AND retirement; large lawn and fine shades, 26 miles from New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey. "Mountain Elm." Invalids are referred to Dr. WILLARD PARKER, No. 37 East 12th-st., others to Mr. MYERS, No. 124 Broadway, or address a letter to M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and child. Location to be within one hour's ride or sail of Wall-st. A farm house preferred, and will not go on Staten or Long Islands. Address T., Box No. 3,382 New-York Post-office, giving terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 30 miles of New York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant. Location must be quiet, (farm house preferred,) and a plain, but liberal table kept. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No. 277 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet village of Oyster Bay, L. I. Good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives, &c. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen, with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HIGHLANDS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—Comfortable rooms, with board for the Summer, may be had in one of the pleasantest situations at Cornwall. For further information, apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer, in a private family, at High Bridge, Westchester County. Situation high and healthy. Access every hour in the day from Peck-slip. Address W. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with a fine residence near dépôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 18 William-st., Room No 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board at a farm house, 40 miles from New York City, in a high, healthy locality, large shady grounds, fine fruit, &c. Address Mrs. J. S. EDWARDS, Katonah Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Families, desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Beautiful walks and drives. Address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—First-class private house, situated near the water; fine bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, board in a private family in West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, or its immediate vicinity; about four rooms would be requisite. Address, with particulars, C. L., Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR THE SUMMER—wanted for a family, wife, four children, infant and nurse, near the City, and easy of access—near salt water preferred. Terms, moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,376 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION may be obtained, with a private family, about eight minutes' walk from the Dépôt at Elizabeth, N. J., 14½ miles from New York. For particulars, address MARCUS, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; high ground, healthy location, good board and moderate terms; less than an hour from New-York, with constant communication. Address H. B. G., Box 1,880 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE boarding-house at Lake Mahopac. Some good rooms to be let on early application. Terms reasonable, and good accommodation. Apply by note for particulars, to MAHOPAC, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country, can be accommodated at a new farm-house, very pleasantly situated, about two miles from Sing Sing. Inquire at Mrs. MARCY'S, No. 693 Broadway.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, in a private family; a desirable location, on the Hudson River, at $10 per week. Address Box No. 4,513 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

RAN AWAY—A GIRL NINE YEARS OLD, black hair, blue eyes, an untruthful child; had on straw bonnet with pink ribbon, light cloth talma, with hood; green muslin dress, blue stockings, old shoes. Please send her to No. 36 West 45th-st., or any Station-house. All persons are forbid harboring her.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., TWO NOTES, ONE dated Norwalk, Oct. 30, 1854, drawn by Fowler M. Ray, for $2,000; the other dated Bridgeport May 6, 1861, drawn by George W. Raymond, for $2,509. Payment has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid, on returning them to No. 469 2d-av. H. KNAPP.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH INST., BETWEEN Harlem Bridge and 30th-st., a CORNELIAN SEAL, pink and white, unset. The device is two churches and a cross, with a Hebrew inscription. A suitable reward will be given for the same at No. 39 East 16th-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN A DOUBLE set of GUM TEETH, Nos. 6,443 and 6,444, made by Dr. A. P. Preterre. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 159 Bowery.

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TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Built in the best style of [illegible], with double brick walls, marble footings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wing's Hills, opposite the residence of Richard Lathers, Esq., about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle dépôt, 45 minutes from the City. They contain 18 rooms, spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound.

The location is most salubrious; neighborhood select and free from any kind of nuisance; good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than profit. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED country seat, on the New-Haven Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, with about 14 acres of land, in lawn, garden, meadow and plow-land. The improvements consist of a handsome modern-built mansion, containing 15 rooms, with pantries, closets, cellars, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; well-arranged stables, carriage-house, poultry and wood-house, workshop, ice-house, filled; fish-pond, garden, planted, field crops do.; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in lawn and garden, will be disposed of, with furniture, horses, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., as may be desired. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let or lease for six months, one year, or a term of years. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. There are 20 acres, 18 in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c., richly stocked with all the choice fruits, including foreign grapes under glass. The house is new, large and commodious. There is a pretty brook bordering the meadow, together with a well of pure cold water, springs and cisterns. Distant from Rye dépôt one-half mile; time to City by rail, one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOVER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, or address Box No. 83 Rye Post-office.

COTTAGE TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF July, a new and beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms beside kitchen, with stable and about one acre of ground, situated in a pleasant grove, with no objectionable surroundings, at Orienta, N. Y., commanding a view of Long Island Sound, one hour's ride from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Orienta, N. Y., or HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, a beautiful Cottage, about two hundred yards from the sea and the same distance from the Mansion House and the United States Hotel, the former kept by Samuel Laird, the latter by B. Shoemaker. This cottage is very neatly furnished. Will be let or sold very low. Inquire at No. 176 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 126 acres of land [illegible], well improved, and in every way [illegible] desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS E. [illegible], Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET IN TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON—A dwelling house, ten rooms, in perfect order, near the dépôt. Rent low. Also, a furnished house, for the season. Inquire, for particulars, of J. O. DORR, on the premises, or No. 339 Greenwich st., New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS OR GROCERS.—TO LET—Store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avs. Good stand for a druggist or grocer; will be let low for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DOUble cottage, at Yonkers; lot 53 by 199; just on brow of the hill, on Broadway; plenty of fruit, gas, furnace, &c. B. KNAPP, No. 26 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME frame cottage, 200 feet from Myrtle-av. Railroad, containing on first floor, parlors, dining-room and kitchen; nine (9) rooms on the second and third stories, with back stairs, gas and water. Apply on the premises, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avs., or to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO LET.—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 15 WEST 27th st.; rent $400. Also, house No. 1,163 Broadway; rent $350 per year. Both houses can be connected together, and will be let as a boarding-house if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. COLLINS, No. 1 163 Broadway, corner 27th-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, THIRty three rooms; will accommodate seventy-five boarders. Also several small cottages, within a few minutes' ride of Cornwall Landing. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 155 Fulton st., or J. ORR & CO., on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 19x80, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME cottage house, containing thirteen rooms, gas, &c., with four lots of ground; location pleasant, on Willoughby-av., near Myrtle av. cars; rent moderate. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau st.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.—Basement store on the corner, and two basement stores on Broome st., to let or lease, low. Inquire at the office Westchester House.

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A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines [illegible],000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

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TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES. *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 4th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

$675.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—An elegant three-story modern-built house, handsomely furnished and pleasantly located on high ground, in Brooklyn, near Fort Green and Clinton-av.; rent taken in board if desired. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No 13.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, ON FIRST floor, and basement of a house, in fine order, to let low. Location first class. Gas, flower-garden, &c. Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in Music-store.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to J. M. BENEDICT, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 152D-ST.—A cottage house, having nine rooms, with a large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., three minutes' walk from the railroad. Apply at No. 43 John st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS to rent for the Summer; near the station; with shade and fruit trees and lawn. Inquire at ACKER, EDGAR & CO.'S store, or address H. M., Yonkers.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 18 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x48; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN good order, between 8th and 18th sts., 3d and 6th avs., in exchange for a comfortable cottage and two lots, located on 52d st. and Stryker's lane, 175 feet west of 11th av., near Central Park. Said house contains 9 rooms, bath, gas, &c., room for stable, garden, &c. Apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—IN THE LOWER PART of the City, below the Park, a four-story brick building suitable for a light manufacturing business. Possession must be had immediately. Address Box No. 3789 Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Communication by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HIGH STOOP AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 80 East 39th-st.; 20x53; lot 20x98:9. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, JUST RECEIVED by T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. Those containing 12 cards, $1 50; those containing 24 cards, $3; those containing 40 cards, $4. Liberal discount to the trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No further movements of Federal troops in the vicinity of Washington are reported to-day.

The first accounts which reaches us of the unfortunate affair at Great Bethel appear to have been singularly accurate. There are few corrections to make, except with reference to the number of killed and wounded among the Federal troops, which, happily, is much less than was reported. Nineteen killed, forty-seven wounded and five missing form the total list of casualties. Several of those killed were, it is asserted, inhumanly slaughtered while engaged in carrying off the wounded. Five of the rebels are known to have been killed by Duryee's Zouaves outside the works, and it is believed, from the effective firing of Lieut. Greble, that considerable damage must have been done inside the battery, which was constructed with sand-bags, hidden from view by bushes, and mounted with six pieces of cannon. It is asserted by persons in the engagement, that had an advance of the Federal forces been ordered, instead of a retreat, the battery would have been carried in five minutes more, as Lieut. Greble had already succeeded in silencing all the rebel guns but one rifled cannon—the one by which he lost his life, and which was served with much precision. It is too late now, however, to say what *might* have been done. The report received from Washington, that a subsequent charge on the battery had been successful, proves to be untrue. Another attack is expected soon to take place.

Reports from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry still indicate that the rebels intend to evacuate that position. Two reliable persons, who have reached Hagerstown, Md., from Martinsburg, Va.,—a telegraph operator and a brakesman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—report provisions scarce and desertions plenty at the Ferry. The locomotives which the rebels are reported to have seized—fifty in number—have been rendered useless to them by the burning of the Obequeon bridge, between Martinsburg and the Ferry, the locomotives being at the former place, and an attempt to rebuild the bridge having failed. In this emergency, the rebels would have to depend mainly upon common country wagons for transportation purposes.

Our advices from Western Virginia, with reference to the movements of Federal troops, are of an important character. The Union Army in that quarter is beginning to assume formidable dimensions, and will soon be in a position to defy all attempts, on the part of the rebel leaders, to dislodge them. Capt. Miller, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty members of his command, executed a brilliant movement on Sunday night, which almost rivals that at Phillippa. He left Rowlesburgh, on Cheat River, marched thirty miles to St. George's, in Judson County, and entered the town before four o'clock on Monday morning. The inhabitants were taken completely by surprise, and Capt. Miller succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners, some important correspondence, and two secession flags. Gov. Letcher had ordered all the militia of the county to meet at St. George's on that day to proceed to Huttonvilla, with all the arms they could procure, but the movement of Capt. Miller prevented this meeting, and the rebels at Huttonville did not receive the expected reinforcement. It is probable that the Federal troops will move on Huttonville before the rebels complete their intrenchments there, to put an end to the outrages on Union men in the vicinity, which are of frequent occurrence.

The Virginia Union Convention assembled at Wheeling on Tuesday, and effected a temporary organization, after which it was voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock, yesterday, when a permanent organization was effected. Delegates were present from about forty counties, including several from Eastern Virginia. It is considered probable that the Convention will determine to establish a Provisional Government for the whole State, and depose the present State authorities. A resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. McClellan for sending troops into the State, and complimenting the bravery of Col. Kelley.

The latest reports from Hagerstown, Md., render it probable that the delay in the advance of Gen. Patterson to that point is owing to a desire that the Congressional elections, which occur to-day, shall first take place. There is a strong feeling of indignation in Western Maryland against the Legislature, now in session at Frederick, and the hope is expressed that the Federal troops about to occupy the place will disperse the members. None of Gen. Patterson's command had reached Cumberland at last accounts, though a portion of his troops was expected there. The skirmishing at Dam No. 5 on the Potomac was expected to be renewed yesterday.

An emissary of the Confederate Government, William Trappman, of Charleston, S C, left Boston yesterday in the steamer *America*, for Europe, in the face of the authorities, who were amply advised of his character through dispatches from Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police of this City. He bore dispatches from Jeff. Davis, and commissions for privateers. The Boston Chief of Police allowed himself to be bullied by Trappman, who exhibited to him papers purporting to be dispatches from Lord Lyons to the British Government. The Boston Chief of Police has not done himself much credit by the transaction.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City last night, and we give elsewhere such extracts from our English files as are of importance. The official correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, on the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports was published in London on the 21st ult., and we give elsewhere those letters of the most immediate interest, together with comments from the London journals. Other intelligence by the *Arabia* was fully covered by the dispatches from Halifax.

The steamship *North Star* reached this port last evening from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the evening of the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco. The California news is, as usual, anticipated. Our advices from New-Granada are important. A severe battle, of an entire day's duration, took place on the 17th of April, between a force under Mosquera and a considerable body of Government troops, in which the losses on both sides were very severe, and the result of which was undecisive. The battle was followed by an armistice, which, however, was broken by the Government forces, and a series of minor engagements followed, in one of which the Government forces, getting the advantage, were guilty of the grossest barbarities. The latest accounts, however, from the Pacific side, state that a final battle had been fought, which had given Mosquera the capital, Bogota, and in which President Ospina was wounded. There is nothing of interest from the South Pacific.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the noted Cleu will case, directing that the issues involved be submitted to a jury, is given in the Law column.

The Stock Market improved ½@¾ ℘ cent. yesterday, and a better financial feeling generally obtained, on account of the news from England. Exchange on London is quoted lower, to effect large sales: 105½@105¾ ℘ cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were easier yesterday. Wheat was freely purchased, but at irregular rates Corn was plenty, and heavy. Cotton was very sparingly sought after. Coffee was in fair demand. Sugars were brisker and firmer. Whisky was advancing. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Fish, Hams, Seeds, Hay and Hops were inactive. Kentucky Tobacco was in good request. The freight market was unsettled. There were 668 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were generally well supplied this week. Beeves, 3,688; Milch Cows, 109; Veals, 1,087; Sheep and Lambs, 10,971; Hogs, 5,466. Cattle sold briskly, mainly at 8c @ 9c, or fully ½c. ℘ lb. better than last week. They were all sold, and a few additional lots could have been disposed of. Cows sold very slowly, at low rates. Veals were very plenty, and ½c. cheaper. Sheep 25c. lower, with a surplus on hand, while several lots of Hogs remained unsold, with prices a little lower than last week.

The Uses of Adversity.

Before recording anything more than an interlocutory judgment upon the disaster near Yorktown, justice requires us to await the official dispatches of Gen. Butler. That these had not reached Washington as promptly as the detailed accounts of newspaper correspondents is the occasion of surprise. The probability is, however, that Gen. Butler was indisposed to let his report of the mishap go forward without the palinode of a subsequent success; and that when he shall be heard from, he will have a tale of vindicated honor to tell. While, therefore, we retain the impression conveyed by the first rumor of the business—an impression extremely unfavorable to the military skill and good judgment of those who ordered and conducted the unfortunate expedition, it is only reasonable to suspend a final opinion until the officers have made their defence.

The event is, in the meantime, prolific of valuable lessons. We have taken occasion more than once to remark the indifference with which our military authorities regard departments of service, which are universally recognized as necessary elements of a successful campaign. Each *corps d'armée* should be absolutely complete in itself. It should have its proper proportions of cavalry and artillery, its body of engineers, sappers, miners and pontonniers. It should have its material for rapidly spanning rivers with bridges, for crossing ditches, for scaling embankments. In every point of preparation it should be without deficiencies, so that if designed to act on an independent field of operation, it should possess thorough provision for all contingencies, whether the force be three thousand or a hundred thousand strong. The smaller the number, indeed, the more perfect should be the proportions of the several arms of service.

The fact with regard to the command of Gen. Butler is, that no attention had been paid to these considerations. The field artillery was extremely scanty, and though commanded in the recent casualty by one of the most gallant of officers—whose loss is a deplorable calamity—it was not competent to contend with the batteries of rifled cannon, which is the reliable arm of the rebels. As to cavalry, not a company has been detailed to Fortress Monroe. It is quite probable Gen. Butler will rest his defence of this rash and ill-advised business upon the omission of his superiors to supply him with a description of troops, without which no reconnaissance can be thorough, and no advance into a hostile territory can be made with safety. It is singular and inexcusable, that operations, constituting so important a part of the plan for the defeat of the rebels, and their expulsion from Virginia, should be left thus unprovided. Had the Commander at Fortress Monroe had at his disposition a body of mounted troops, detachments of which could have scoured the entire peninsula, and informed their leader minutely regarding the position and strength of the enemy, he could never have exposed his troops to the destructive trap into which they were betrayed. And when in front of the enemy's intrenchments, and decimated by his fire, had our brave fellows possessed the mechanical aids for passing the ditch and escalading the embankment, the bayonets at the end of their useless muskets would have made short work of the hidden foe.

While, therefore, we cannot, on such evidence as is now public, acquit Gen. Butler of imprudence, and his subordinate officer of stupidity and cowardice, it is fair to say that a measure of the responsibility is to be ascribed to an improvidence for which they are not answerable. It is only to be regretted, that with a knowledge of such fatal deficiencies, the commanders should have conducted their operations as if no such deficiencies existed.

For the rest, we may all gather from the occurrence a lesson it will be well to meditate thoroughly. Inexperienced officers will learn not to risk the lives of their men upon purposeless and hazardous expeditions into localities of which they know nothing. The Government will discover the necessity of giving each distinct body of troops a rotund completeness that shall prepare it for all conceivable contingencies of the service to which it is directed; and the people will learn to reconcile themselves to momentary defeat. Defeat is the stern teacher of the soldier. The French, at the outset of their long revolutionary wars, were maturely disciplined in reverse before they learned to win. In our own English war of fifty years since, we began with hopeless disasters, from which, under the guidance of Gen Scott, we emerged to a succession of victories. These reflections will be the best safeguards against despondency, and the most active motives to renewed and hopeful efforts.

The Physical Logic of State Rights.—The course of Gov. Jackson's true love does not run smooth. Missouri is likely, in spite of all his ardor and industry, to remain snugly wedged in that angle of the Union of which Iowa and Illinois are the sides. His financial expedients have failed him; arms are not to be had without money; soldiers cannot be had without arms; and in all his paths he meets the inevitable Lyon. Having exhausted intrigue at Jefferson City, he has resorted to negotiation at St. Louis. His negotiations have had the same fate as his intrigues. Gen. Lyon will concede nothing that can promote the plans of the Governor. The utmost he will do to gratify the disappointed officer is to guarantee him for a fortnight against arrest as a traitor.

If the doctrine of State sovereignty and reserved rights requires practical commentary, it has it in the history of these transactions. This representative of a sovereign State, supported by a Legislature which, by a so called military bill, conferred even revolutionary powers upon the chief, has been defeated in every independent movement, by a national officer, at the head of a handful of troops, and acting under an authority Gov. Jackson has not dared to question. Federal law has been vindicated, in spite of him and his accomplices; and the right of the United States to rule the entire soil of the Union has been made so distinct to their perceptions, that they will, in all likelihood, abandon any further assertion of State supremacy. The real relation between the Federal Government and the States could have no better illustration.

Our Minister to Austria—A Wheel Within a Wheel.

There was one circumstance in the startling tidings, communicated the other day from Washington, that Mr. Burlingame was rejected as our representative to the Austrian Court, which caused the announcement to wear a wholly incomprehensible air. *Mr. Burlingame had not then reached Vienna!* This was calculated to suggest that there must be a false bottom to this diplomatic drawer; and a telegram from our Washington correspondent this morning puts us in possession of several facts which furnish the elements of a hypothesis that will account for this nice bit of diplomacy by motives much nearer home than those assigned as prompting that pretended act.

Suppose, then, as our correspondent intimates, that months ago, as soon as Mr. Burlingame's name was mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission, a dispatch, inspired by Senators Mason and Hunter, was transmitted to Vienna, describing the proposed American Minister as a violent Red Republican, and in whatever other hues might most alarm an Austrian imagination. Suppose this dispatch was forwarded to Vienna previously even to Mr. Burlingame's name having been sent to the Senate. Suppose that in due time after that gentleman's definitive nomination, and after his departure for his post, though before his arrival, Count Rechberg, abused by these slanderous representations transmitted to him, authorizes a protest to be made against Mr. Burlingame's appointment! Suppose all this, and we shall have a very different theory of our Austrian Ambassador's rejection; and we shall also understand how it was possible for a certain foreign official at Washington to predict so confidently right and left that Mr. Burlingame *would* be rejected. It was stated the other day, on the advent of this report, that the course was prompted by the fact that Mr. Burlingame was the author of a bill raising Sardinia to a first-class mission. That Austria has a perfect right to object to a Minister on personal grounds no body doubts. But as the bill passed both Houses, received the President's sanction and became the law of the land, all considerations of personality were thereby removed. It has also been suggested that Austria would be only too happy to wipe off her old grudge against the American Government for the Koszta affair, and revenge her old sore for the sympathy shown by the American people towards Kossuth. But neither the former nor the latter has had aught to do with the matter.

Should Mr. Burlingame really be refused reception at the Court of Vienna, this slight will not be the indication of any policy on the part of the Austrian Government; but will have been brought about by slanderous enginery, guided by Southern traitors to further their own ends. There is a Diplomat at Washington, who, from being a mere inferior, informal Austrian agent, has climbed a very lofty ladder by his adroitness in connection with the successive troubles between our Government and that of Austria. Can it be that more complications are being created, so that he may take another round?

The Wheeling Convention.

The meeting of the Convention, now in session at Wheeling, is an event of historical importance to the State of Virginia. It promises to provide a temporary Government for the State, to perform those functions, so far as may be, which its Executive treasonably abandoned by practically giving all authority into the hands of the leaders of the Southern rebellion, who have established a military despotism over the Commonwealth. Probably not more than a fourth of the counties are represented; but this paucity of representation is due alone to the military rule which has prevented the loyal citizens of other sections of the State from uniting and selecting delegates.

A minority of the Convention would, it is understood, prefer to limit its action to the Northwestern Counties, where alone the authority of a Provisional Government will be immediately recognized. The motive of this limitation is to secure at once a practical separation of the State, in the hope that the action will ultimately be ratified by the State and Federal Governments. Such a movement, however, would be a violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State and of the United States. And though the delegates to the Convention are nearly unanimous in favor of the creation of a new State, whose eastern line shall follow the natural boundaries, traversing the State from the northeast to the southwest, when it can be legally accomplished, the great majority will be found to oppose any premature or extra-constitutional action.

Probably the true course for the Convention to pursue in the emergency, and it is the only one in which loyal Virginians in all parts of the State can unite, is to base their action upon the denial of the existence of any Government within the limits of the Commonwealth. Though one John Letcher to-day styles himself Governor of Virginia, yet, as a matter of fact, by giving his adhesion to the ordinance of secession, he has invited and established a foreign military rule over the State, and has thus vacated his office. Virginia is therefore to-day in a state of anarchy, with no power to administer justice or punish crime. The duty of the Convention of loyal and order-loving citizens at Wheeling is to provide the means at once of securing public order, so far as may be, until such times as the loyal people, by an uncontrolled vote, acting in accordance with prescribed legal modes, can elect officers to govern the State, when the machinery of government will be set in motion, we trust never to be again interrupted. Probably a fourth part of the population and territory of the State will immediately acknowledge their allegiance to the Provisional Government, and, as our army drives the armed rebels towards the Southern line, the acknowledgment of its jurisdiction will spread, until the expulsion of the traitors enables the Old Dominion once more to assume an attitude of loyalty. Not many weeks will probably be required to complete this task of expulsion, and that accomplished, measures may be taken to divide the State; and as Northwestern Virginia has shown so much ardor and strength in the present conflict, her wishes for a separate government cannot long be withstood.

Discoveries of a British Correspondent.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, in the South, presents, in his letters, some phases of Southern opinion which are not familiar to the people of the North, nor do we believe that they have any substantial existence in fact. How far he may have been deceived by his surface intercourse with the "gentlemen planters" of the seceded States, or how far their "elegant hospitality" may have influenced his calmer judgment, we have no means of knowing; but this much we think we may safely assert, that whatever the views or sentiments of the aristocratic few in some of these States may be, the idea of a "Constitutional monarchy" has no place in the thoughts of the people. Faith in republican institutions, in the democratic principle, is as much a fixed and permanent fact in the minds of the Southern masses, as in any other portion of the Union. However the fallacy of a primary allegiance to their States may have overcome their loyalty to the Republic, yet the theory of their revolt is based in no respect upon a present or remote return to monarchical rule. That idea, outside of South Carolina at all events, is entirely obsolete in the American mind. The Union may, at some remote period, but not now, be shattered into petty States; but when that time comes, and this great Republic shall be severed, each fragment, as it falls, will be a Republic—weak and feeble it may be, but still a Republic. Chaos and confusion may prevail, and the reign of demagogues be substituted in the place of legitimate authority, but whatever of gangrene and rottenness there may be in the substance, the form will still be republican. They may be cursed as a large portion of the South is to-day, with a terrorism, under a vitiated popular sentiment mightier than constitutions, more powerful than legislative enactments; a despotism that crushes freedom of speech, of opinion and action; but the pretence of its usurpations will be the maintenance of democratic liberty, the defence of republican institutions.

The longing, too, of which the *Times'* correspondent speaks, for "getting one of the Royal house of England to rule over them," is an absurdity which a confiding Englishman, on his search after the marvels of travel, only could have believed in. The confidence of "Southern chivalry" in its own superlative excellence, its egotism, and its pride, if no other reason, would entirely ignore such an idea. Is it to be supposed that any of these, with the hot blood of ambition coursing through their veins, would yield their claim to an American throne, the honor of being the founders of an American Dynasty, to "one of the Royal race of England?" Whenever South Carolina shall swing from her republican moorings, if such a thing shall ever happen, it will be in favor of no scion of European royalty. It will be long after this Union shall have been dissolved, after exhausting wars of petty States, when some leader of a subsidized soldiery, possessing the energy and power of will to wield them, shall grasp, by their aid, the powers of government, and strike down republicanism and make himself a monarch. His rule, if it shall be accepted, will be submitted to as a necessity, as the only kind of order that could be conjured out of a chaos that will have demoralized as well as discouraged and disheartened the people over whom it will have been established.

Had the *Times'* correspondent inquired a little more closely into what he terms the hatred and contempt of the "Southern aristocracy" towards New-England character and institutions, he would have learned that, with all their denunciation, they pay a just and striking tribute to New England civilization. He would have discovered that these same Southern gentlemen and their sons were educated at New-England colleges; that their professional men were graduates of New-England universities; that their schoolmasters, their private tutors and family teachers were from New-England. Though these latter may have been hunted from the South since the troubles began, the fact was a concession to, and in terror of, a mad and turbulent sentiment, that came up from a stratum of their social system away below this "Southern aristocracy"—from a class which the "gentlemen planters," in ordinary times, and always in their hearts, regard with contempt. This circumstance would have satisfied Mr. Russell that "Southern gentlemen appreciate the civilization of New-England," however bitterly the folly of the hour may have made them express themselves against it.

Tantalizing.

The people of Louisiana are particularly enraged about the blockade. That "Lincoln, Seward & Co.'s pigmy squadron" should flout the Star-spangled Banner right at the Balize, and almost within sight of the Crescent City, is most intolerable, and not to be endured—if, indeed, they could only help it. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 5th inst. gives vent to its feelings. It is wroth because the "Commander of the *Brooklyn* has been graciously pleased to allow" but very limited water privilege to the buccaneers of the Gulf; and is grievously mortified at the thought that "one solitary steamer can dictate terms to the Southern Confederacy; but finally consoles its readers with the cheerful thought that "there *ought to have been* a sufficient force within the Military Department of Louisiana to have blown this *Brooklyn* out of the water on her first appearance."

It is no wonder that the Orleanians are mad about it. That a city boasting of a hundred and fifty thousand souls, and a sovereign State inhabited by nearly three-quarters of a million chivalry and chattels, should be shut in, locked up and blockaded in this way, is really disgusting, tantalizing, infuriating,—in short, rather a bad thing,—especially when it is considered that that State lately rushed headlong out of the American Union, and headlong into Jeff. Davis' bogus concern, in order that it might the more perfectly maintain and enjoy its sovereign independence. But still, what can we, the Orleanians do about it? Why, we can howl, scowl, grimace, grin and bear it, till John Bull or John Chinaman, or the King of the Cannibals, or perhaps Honest Old Abe himself, kindly raises the blockade.

One point, however, is not very clear—why the Confederate Government should make the melancholy confession that it cannot itself relieve its citizens in duress. Has not the Honorable Confederate Secretary of War lately given to the world a semi-official manifesto of the naval forces of the Confederation—with the number of men-of-war, their power, their crew, the weight of metal they carry, and what not? Have we not all heard of the stolen United States revenue cutters *Lewis Cass, McClelland, Aiken, Washington* and *Dodge*, and how the first-named carries a 64-pounder gun, and the others 42-pounders, 32-pounders, and so on? Does not everybody know all about the *Lady Davis*, with her five big guns and crew of 100 men—of the steamers *Everglade, Fulton, James Gray*, and *Star of the West*, (now yclept *Sumter*), with their 6-inch columbiads, and other heavy guns—of the *Bonita*, the *James*, and the innumerable brigs, barks, and scows which have been captured by the Gulf pirates, and are now impressed into the Confederate navy?

Why, we were actually afraid, when we remembered what Paul Jones and his boys did with his old tub eighty years ago, and what the Yankee boys did with a few poor ships fifty years ago, that the Confederate fleet would sweep our commerce from the seas, that New-York and Jersey City would be bombarded, and that we should soon see the three-barred bunting floating above the floods of Hell Gate! But alas! we fear that the rhetoric which described the glorious capture of these splendid ships was far grander than the ships themselves, and far more dreadful than even their columbiads and crews. For, according to the *Crescent*, the *Brooklyn* shuts out from the world Louisiana and all its pirates, and dictates terms to the Southern Confederacy. The only hope now is that the gigantic floating battery, which the telegraph this morning announces is to be sent in pursuit of the *Brooklyn*, may achieve as brilliant a success as the floating battery at Charleston did in the immortal assault upon Fort Sumter. But even that won't raise the blockade.

Skeleton Regiments.—There are in this City and its vicinity probably ten thousand men enlisted and organized into fragments of regiments, who might be mustered at once into active service, and forwarded to Washington. The men are willing to go. They are ready and anxious to take part in the stirring events which seem so near at hand. The Government wants them, is ready to receive and place them on active duty. The difficulty appears to be with the commanders of these organizations, who are unwilling to forego the prospects of service when their commands shall, as they hope perhaps they soon will be, full. We do not intend to be understood as censuring them in the slightest degree. We appreciate their honorable ambition, but we suggest whether, in the present crisis, patriotism and the public good do not require that some of them shall stand aside, and permit these imperfect regiments to be consolidated. The companies formed under different field-officers might be brought together, making as many regiments as the enlistments already made would fill, and could thus be enabled to go forward to take part in the battles which in all probability are soon to be fought. These ten thousand men would be a valuable reinforcement to Government forces now in the field, but in their present condition are entirely useless, and likely to remain so for weeks to come.

Alas, for Kentucky!—John J. Crittenden, and the other delegates from Kentucky to the Border State Convention, in their address to their constituents, say:

> "Kentucky has no cause to quarrel with the Constitution, and no wish to quarrel with her neighbors, but abundant reasons to love both. Of the great West she was the pioneer, and became the starting-point of emigration to all around her."

What a proud boast it would have been, had the gentlemen who signed this address been justified in adding that Kentucky was also the pioneer in sustaining the Constitution they profess to love, against the rebellion organized for its overthrow—the pioneer in defence of the Union which treason has conspired to destroy. How much nobler, had she stood firmly and frankly by the Republic, making oceans and the Gulf its boundaries, than thus to stand, as they would have her, balancing between loyalty and treason, waiting the chances of battle to be fought by others, to join the traitors and share the spoils if they shall be victors, or remain in the Union as it is, enjoying its protection and participating in its glories, if loyalty shall triumph. Time was when Kentuckians would not have stood still while traitors were hewing at the Constitution. They would have been found in the front of the conflict, breasting the battle, with stout hearts in their bosoms and the rifles so fatal to their country's foes at New-Orleans in their hands. There are thousands of brave and loyal men in Kentucky yet, but the signers of this address are not of the number.

A Trumpet-Note from Kentucky.—The letter of Ex-Secretary Holt, which is given in another column, is that expression of genuine Kentucky loyalty for which, until this moment, we have waited hopelessly. It is an echo of that ardent patriotic feeling which it was feared had expired with Henry Clay. A large number of the people of that State have undoubtedly yielded to the superficial but subtle logic of secession, and only desire an opportunity to make their secret treason overt. The so called Union men, with violent demonstrations of affection for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, have declared their intention to leave the work of vindicating and restoring them to other hands, with the threat of active hostility to the Government if it attempt to march to the holy war across the soil of Kentucky. From such protestations of dangerous allegiance and menacing fealty we may turn with satisfaction to the full-hearted and courageous declarations of Mr. Holt; and we trust that, when they have reached the masses of the Kentucky population, they will rekindle a patriotic sentiment, nearly extinguished by the treason of the seditious, and the cowardice of the pretended friends of the Union.

Bad Logic and Worse Loyalty.—The Cincinnati papers announce that an effort is being made, by merchants of that city, who have been largely engaged in shipping provisions to the South, to induce the Government to permit the trade to be reopened. They argue that by it only the surplus provisions of the Northwest will be disposed of, in return for which the North will receive large amounts of Southern specie, thus helping to deprive our enemies of the "sinews of war." By the same system of argument we might benefit the North by selling the rebels, for cash, any "surplus" muskets, artillery, powder and ball; though we are unable to perceive what advantage an army with money, but without provisions and arms, would have over an enemy well provisioned and armed, but without money. We presume that, so far from the effort succeeding, the embargo will be made more perfect.

Amusements.

Mrs. Page will give her first reading to-night, at Irving Hall, assisted by Mr. J. B. Brown.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Question of the Blockade of the Southern Ports

Official Correspondence Between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* reached Boston yesterday morning, and her mails being dispatched by the shore line, arrived in this City about 9 o'clock last evening.

A very full summary of her news has already been published, but we find in the London journals the official correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward on the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports, together with accompanying comments, which are of so much importance that we give them in full.

Motley, the historian, was a passenger by the *Arabia*.

The great house of Brandt & Co., St. Petersburgh, had failed.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

A correspondence with the United States Government upon the subject of blockade has been laid before Parliament. The first communication from Lord Lyons to Lord John Russell transmits a copy of a note from the Secretary of State of the United States, communicating copies of the President's Proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. This Proclamation declares the letters-of-marque and authorization of the seceded States to be insufficient to protect anybody acting under them from the penalties of the laws for the prevention of piracy.

Washington, May 2, 1861.

My Lord: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the note by which I acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Seward's note of the 27th ult., announcing the intention of this Government to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports. I was careful so to word my note as to show that I accepted Mr. Seward's communication as an announcement of an intention to set on foot a blockade, not as a notification of the actual commencement of one. I believe that most of my colleagues made answers in the same sense.

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of the President's proclamation, announcing the extension of the blockade to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, which have been sent to me in a blank cover from the State Department.

I have made it my business, since the entrance of the present Administration into office nearly two months ago, to endeavor to ascertain precisely their intentions with regard to the commerce of foreign nations with the States which have withdrawn from the Union. Up to the day before the blockade was announced, the Government had not itself come to any decision on the subject. Nor did I think it expedient to press it to make any declaration so long as the commercial operations of British merchants and British vessels in the seceded States were carried on without hindrance and without inconvenience. But since the blockade has been proclaimed, I have thought myself entitled to ask with persistence for definite information respecting the mode in which it is to be carried into effect. I had in particular a long conversation on the subject with Mr. Seward, in presence of the chief clerk of the State Department, on the 29th ultimo. I had prepared Mr. Seward for the interview by suggesting to him, through the Under-Secretary of State, the advisableness of diminishing the disagreeable impression which the announcement of the blockade would make abroad, by giving, as soon as possible, definite assurances that it would be carried on with a liberal consideration for the interests of foreign nations.

So far as assurances in general terms go, nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. Seward's language. I did not, however, succeed in obtaining at the time as definite a declaration of the rules which would be observed as I had hoped.

The principal point to which I drew Mr. Seward's attention was the extreme vagueness of the information which was given to us. I referred him to the notifications of blockades made by Great Britain during the late war with Russia, and pointed out to him the care and precision with which every particular was stated in them. I asked whether it was intended to issue similar notices for each Southern port as soon as the actual blockade of it should commence.

The reply which I received was that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship's papers. No vessel was liable to seizure which had not been individually warned. This plan had, I was assured, been found to be, in practice, the most convenient and the fairest for all parties. The fact of there being blockading ships present to give the warning was the best notice and best proof that the port was actually and effectually blockaded.

The principal objection to the plan appeared to me to be, that it might in some cases expose foreign vessels to the loss and inconvenience of making a useless voyage, which a more general and public announcement of the blockade would have prevented.

I observed to Mr. Seward that the limits of the blockade which it was intended to establish were not clearly stated. It was not easy to understand exactly to what extent of coast the expression "the ports within" the States mentioned was applicable. Mr. Seward said that it was intended to blockade the whole coast from Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande. I observed to him that the extent of the coast between these two points was, I supposed, about 3,000 miles. Surely the United States had not a naval force sufficient to establish an effective blockade of such a length of coast. Mr. Seward, however, maintained that the whole would be blockaded, and blockaded effectively.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to refer your lordship to a clear declaration of the principles of the United States on such matters which is contained in a note from Mr. Buchanan dated 29th December, 1846, and transmitted to the Foreign-office in Sir Richard Packenham's dispatch of the same date.

Mr. Seward assured me that all foreign vessels already in port when the blockade should be set on foot would be allowed to come out with their cargoes. I asked whether they would be allowed to come out with cargoes shipped after the blockade was actually established. Mr. Seward did not speak positively on this point; what he said seemed to imply that the time at which the cargo was shipped would not be inquired into. I said that I supposed that it was clearly understood that foreign ships coming out of blockaded ports in which there were no United States customs authorities would not be interfered with by the blockading squadron, on the plea of their being without clearances or other papers required by the revenue laws.

Mr. Seward said that it was the *bona fide* intention of Government to allow foreign vessels already in port when the blockade was established to depart without molestation.

He did not say that any particular term would be fixed after the expiration of which foreign vessels would no longer be allowed to quit blockaded ports.

He did not repeat to me the assurance he gave some time ago to one of my colleagues that vessels arriving without a knowledge of the blockade would be allowed to go into a blockaded port and come out again.

Nor did he say anything of the intention, which he expressed to another of my colleagues, of proposing to the Legislature that the United States should adhere to the Declaration of the Congress of Paris on Maritime Law.

On my pressing Mr. Seward to give me, either in writing, or at all events by a formal verbal announcement, some definite information for the guidance of British merchant vessels, he promised to send me a copy of the instructions issued to the officers of the blockading squadron, and said he was confident I should find them perfectly satisfactory. He was good enough to add that, if in any individual cases the rules of the blockade should bear hardly on British vessels, he should be ready to consider the equity of the matter, and to receive favorably any representations which I might make on behalf of the interests of British subjects.

Mr. Seward has not yet sent me the copy of the instructions. I reminded him, however, yesterday, of his promise, and I hope that he will enable me to transmit a copy to your Lordship by the British packet which will leave New-York on the 8th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

P. S.—Since I closed this dispatch, I have seen in an unofficial newspaper of this morning's date a notice concerning the blockade of the ports of Virginia, a copy of which I have just time to inclose. I am unable to procure a second copy.

LORD LYONS TO LORD J. RUSSELL—(RECEIVED MAY 21.)

[Extract.] Washington, May 4.

In my dispatch of the 2d inst. I had the honor to report to your lordship that Mr. Seward had promised, on the 29th ult., to send me a copy of the instructions issued to the officers of the squadron to be employed in blockading the Southern ports.

I took measures, this morning, to remind Mr. Seward privately of his promise; in return, I received the following communication from the State Department:

"The Secretary of the Navy has furnished us with a copy of his instructions about the blockade, but as we have not been able to find a precedent for communicating them to the Ministers of Foreign Governments, you must not expect a copy at present. You may, however, be thus informally assured that the blockade will be conducted as strictly, according to the recognized rules of public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals, as any blockade ever was by a belligerent."

Upon this, I caused Mr. Buchanan's note to Mr. Pakenham of the 25th December, 1846, to be pointed out to Mr. Seward, as supplying a precedent for the confidential communication of instructions concerning a blockade.

The following was written to me in answer:

"I have showed Mr. Seward the precedent to which you refer, but he does not think it would justify him in furnishing a copy of the instructions; for, if given to one, they must be given to all, which might lead to their inconvenient publicity. The blockade, however, will be in strict conformity to the principles mentioned by Mr. BUCHANAN. The proclamation is mere notice of an intention to carry it into effect, and the existence of the blockade will be made known in proper form by the blockading vessels."

I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of a note addressed by Mr. SEWARD to the Spanish Minister here; and of an article inserted in the Washington newspaper which is regarded as the organ of the Administration. These documents appear to contain all the positive information which has hitherto been elicited concerning the mode in which the blockade will be conducted.

I have been informed, but not directly or officially, that in no case will less than fifteen days from the effective establishment of the blockade at each point be allowed for merchant vessels already in port to take their departure; and that the effective blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi will not be begun until the 25th of this month.

Inclosure in No. 3.

MR. SEWARD TO SENOR TASSARA.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the blockade of the ports in several of the States, I deem it proper to state, for your further information:

1. That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon the principles recognized by the law of nations.

2. That armed vessels of neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports.

LORD LYONS TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—(RECEIVED MAY 26.)

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD—With reference to my dispatches of the 27th ult., and of the 2d and 3d inst., I have the honor to transmit to your lordship copies of a correspondence which I have held with some of Her Majesty's consuls, and with the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch in which I have acquainted Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE of the general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted.

I have not succeeded myself, nor, as far as I know, have any of my colleagues succeeded, in obtaining a relaxation of the rigor of the blockade, either in favor of any neutral flag, or in individual cases of hardship.

I have not received intelligence of the issue of any notification announcing the actual commencement of the effective blockade of any of the ports, except the notification concerning the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, of which I transmitted to your lordship, with my dispatch of the 2d inst., a copy taken from a newspaper, and of which a copy forms also Inclosure 17 in this dispatch. I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

The documents conclude with the following note, which, in fact, contains a summary of all that has passed in the business:

LORD LYONS TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR A. MILNE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.

SIR: With reference to my dispatch of the 27th ult., I have the honor to inclose copies of the following documents:

1. Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April 27, announcing his intention to blockade the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

2. Notification of the actual effective blockade of the ports of those States, issued on the 30th of April, by Flag-Officer PRENDERGAST, of the United States Navy. I have not received intelligence of the issue of any other notification announcing the actual commencement of an effective blockade.

3. A notice, headed "Important commercial information," published in a newspaper which is the organ of the Administration, and giving some information respecting the mode in which the rules of blockade will be applied.

The general result of inquiries made by me or other foreign Ministers here, as to the manner in which the blockade will be conducted, appears to be,

1. That the date of the commencement of the blockade in each locality will be fixed by the issue of a notice by the commanding officer of the squadron appointed to blockade it. It does not, however, appear to be intended that such notice shall be officially communicated to the Governments of neutral nations, or to their representatives in this country.

2. That fifteen days from the beginning of the effective blockade will be allowed in every case for neutral vessels, already in port, to put to sea.

3. That until the fifteen days have expired, neutral vessels will be allowed to come out with or without cargoes, and whether their cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

4. That, except in the last-mentioned particular, the ordinary rules of blockade will be strictly enforced.

5. The armed vessels of the neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the blockaded ports.

I continue to be of opinion that, provided the blockade be effective, and be carried on in conformity with the law of nations, we have no other course in the absence of positive instructions from Her Majesty's Government, than to recognize it. I have, &c.

(Signed,) LYONS.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Mercantile Gazette.

We publish in another column the more important of the communications referred to by the Foreign Minister on Tuesday night as having been received from Lord LYONS and the Federal Government. From this correspondence it is abundantly clear that Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues, in issuing the notifications of blockade of the 19th and 27th of April, and in furnishing instructions to the commanders of the blockading squadron, are under the impression that they have done all that is required by the law of nations, and that all violators of the blockade, after this warning, must take the consequences of their own acts. The resources of the Federal Government would seem to be sufficient to institute an efficient blockade of most of the Southern ports, and we shall probably soon hear that the blockade is complete. By the last advices, we learn that, on the 14th of the present month, gunboats were stationed off the mouths of the James, Elizabeth, and York Rivers; off Fort Monroe; and at the opening of Chesapeake Bay; while it is stated that the ports of Florida have been under blockade since the 6th inst. The cruisers of the Federal Government have been as active as need be. Several seizures have been already made and reported. On the 14th, the *Argo* was captured in Chesapeake Bay, coming from Richmond with a cargo of tobacco, valued at $150,000. This prize fell to the lot of the gunboat *Quaker City*. The *Crusader* has seized the *Wanderer* off Key West, and the United States ship *Yankee* is reported as having been seen off Cape Henlopen with no less than three steamers in charge. These prizes are all, it is believed, American vessels, and we do not find that there is any disposition to molest the neutral flag anywhere, or on any pretence. It is to be observed, moreover, that all the seizures so far have been made by the cruisers of the Federal Government. The authority conveyed in President DAVIS' proclamation, and confirmed by the Southern Congress to fit out vessels under letters-of-marque and reprisal, does not seem, so far, at least, to have enabled those who have obtained such letters to protect the shipping of the South, much less to encounter anywhere the blockading squadron. This is the more strange, seeing that applications are said to have been made for letters-of-marque from the shipowners of New-England, the whalers of New-Bedford, and elsewhere in the Northern States—persons, we should say, who would be able to fit out a most effective and formidable fleet of privateers.

As regards neutral vessels, and those more especially under the British flag, we do not believe there is the smallest disposition on the part of either belligerent to molest them. The Federal Government will maintain a strict blockade of the Southern ports, and the Southern privateers may, if the struggle be prolonged, appear in sufficient numbers to harass the enemy's commerce, but it will be commerce carried on under the enemy's flag. The recognition on the part of our Government of the Southern States as having belligerent rights, however it may be regarded at Washington, will produce a good effect at Montgomery.

It is evident that the concession of belligerent rights on our part to the Confederate States has anticipated an outbreak of hostility towards this country, though we have yet to learn the effect of that concession on the Federal Government. Looking, however, at the matter from every point of view, we cannot conceive that it could be the policy of either North or South to molest British commerce. Common sense and obvious propriety would dictate to both sections of the Union a very different policy. It is the object of both to make friends in Europe, and so long as the European Powers observe a strict neutrality, and abstain from violating the usages of maritime war, so long will neutral property be respected by both parties in this unhappy struggle.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The American Government carry matters with a high hand, and Mr. SEWARD puts himself forward as the instructor of Europe on the international laws of blockade, with as much confidence as a diplomatist of half a century's experience. We have at length, in the authentic form of a reprint of the correspondence of our Ambassadors and Consuls in America, and laid before Parliament, an exact and reliable source of information, but we cannot say that the perusal will be satisfactory to English shippers. On the 27th of April, President LINCOLN issued his blockade—on paper—of the ports of the then seven seceding States, and shortly afterwards carried out his threat to blockade also the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. Nothing can be more loose than the language of the two proclamations, for the expressions employed are so geographically vague, and internationally uncertain, as to leave the reader in a delightful state of doubt as to the meaning of the documents. It is stated, "that it is advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the Law of Nations, in such provided." It happens to be entirely new to the Laws of Nations for a Power to blockade its own ports against the ships and commerce of neutral Powers, and, only a year ago, Washington was the capital which reminded Europe of that fact in International Law. The Washington Government possess the undoubted right to blockade the ports against American rebels, but so far as neutral vessels are concerned, the right can only be made clear by a resort to armed force, established at the mouth of each and every port. Lord LYONS endeavored to convince Mr. SEWARD of the vague character of the proclamation as early as the 2d instant, and he seems to have been incessant in his applications for information as to the intentions of Mr LINCOLN, from the date of the inauguration, on the 4th of March, with respect to foreign commerce. So long as no interruptions were offered to the transactions of British merchants in the seceded States, Lord LYONS abstained from pressure; but when the blockade was actually proclaimed, it became his duty, because it was our interest, to know the exact force of the words of the proclamation.

Mr. SEWARD, however, is quite as vague in his diplomatic conversations as in his notes. According to Lord LYONS, Mr. SEWARD abounds in "assurances in general terms," than which "nothing could be more satisfactory." But when Lord LYONS pointed out the mode in which England and France proclaimed the blockade of the ports of Russia, and asked that America would as far enlighten the merchants of Europe, Mr. SEWARD fell back upon a good safe red-tape expression, that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade "individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship's papers." Every person endowed with a grain of sense, will smile at the process of permitting the vessels of Europe to be chartered for the conveyance of cargoes to the seceded States, without official notification of the wrong done to the American notion of international law, and then, on arrival in American waters, the vessels are to be warned of a blockade which has never been duly proclaimed according to the uniform practice of Europe. Lord LYONS naturally urged upon Mr. SEWARD the impossibility of blockading a coast of 3,000 miles in extent; but the American Secretary assured him the whole would be blockaded effectually. How it is to be done, does not so clearly appear. The Americans blockaded the ports of Mexico some fifteen years ago, and then only carried out the law of nations as practised by Europe. It may be as well, however, to take for granted that the Washington Government has the power, as it undoubtedly seems to have the inclination, to harass the commerce of the world as much as possible.

Every reader of the correspondence will feel that we are hardly dealt with, and that one consequence of the action of the Washington Government will be to inflict a heavy blow on the commerce of England. Mr. SEWARD appears to forget American antecedents in international law, and repudiates all the lessons which the States once taught to Europe and that, too, sometimes successfully. Europe is largely interested in the impending civil war, and almost as heavily as the belligerent States themselves, if she is to pay the heavy penalties of an interruption to access to the coast by the North, and another on the great highways of the sea by the South. It may be necessary, sometimes, in warfare to proceed to the extent of blockading an enemy's coast; and we did hold, not many years ago, that we might send out privateers in aid of our naval power. But gradually such notions have been softened in their application. Nations are so interlaced commercially, as to render it next to impossible to injure an opponent without almost destroying your friend. Specially is this the case with America. The North may succeed in preventing the shipment of cotton to Europe, and thus crush the agriculture of the Southern States, but it can only accomplish the feat by an act of injustice, perpetrated under the guise of belligerent rights, which will recoil upon the Northern States in due time. The North may talk tall upon Slavery, and sneer at the idea of superior civilization in the South, but yet the South has good reason to complain of the restrictive tariffs of the North, which seeks to extract Federal taxes out of imports encouraged by and exchanged for the products of the South. We sympathize with the cause of the poor African condemned to Slavery, but we are sure that the way to ameliorate his condition at present, and bring about his freedom in the future, is not by prohibitory tariffs on European manufactures, nor by civil war to enforce Federal over State rights.

HOW THE ENGLISH INTERESTS ARE EFFECTED.

From the London Times.

If this terrible contest between the North and the South is to go on, we must watch ourselves very narrowly, or we shall be certainly involved in it. We have two parties eagerly bidding for our aid, and jealously watching our actions. We have merchants and shipowners sharply alive to the opportunities of turning any circumstances to advantage, and ready to test every point in the law of blockade. The real business of this war is indubitably the blockade of the Southern ports—not now, perhaps, for the last cotton crop is, for the most part, stored in our European warehouses; but in a few months the question will be whether the North can hermetically seal the South, and then Lancashire will be hungering for cotton, and the Federal States will be fainting for the supplies by which it should be paid for. But even already we see the commencement of future difficulties. The American news we published yesterday pictures to us a single American war steamer cruising off the harbor of Charleston and declaring a strict blockade of "the whole Southern coast of the United States of America." The *Niagara* boards the Liverpool ships and warns them off the coast, and she is strictly within her belligerent rights in so doing. At other times she is engaged in most exciting chase of other less obedient British craft which, under the hope of a good freight, stand the risk of a race, and sometimes make good their entrance into the blockaded port. As time wears on these chases will become much more numerous, and if Gov. SEWARD has already had occasion to utter dark threats against the French Emperor for some fancied tendencies of a Southern character, we may expect what these complications will be as soon as it becomes the direct pecuniary interest of every merchant and shipowner of Europe to break this blockade of a quarter of a continent. It will be found very difficult to keep sealed what all the world has an interest in breaking; and we cannot hope that the watchers will always maintain an unfailing good humor in dealing with the hosts of evaders. We may depend upon it that we shall soon have a revival of those old questions so familiar in our history. What the law of blockade is no one knows. True, it may be read in treatises and may be found laid down in text-books. But these text-books have not the authority to be derived from consistency, and have never been obeyed in practice. They have, for the most part, been written by two different schools of jurists—the subjects of warring Powers and the subjects of neutral Powers. All the authorities of this country are in favor of the most generous interpretation of the rights of belligerent Powers, for we have always been belligerent; it has always been our interest to give a belligerent Power the strongest possible rights over neutral ships; and our Prize Courts have always been laying down doctrines which the rest of the world repudiated as illegal and untenable. The consequence is that we shall now find ourselves in a false position in all these questions. We shall be bound by our own decisions, which will tell against our own interests as neutrals, and we shall have to submit to rules of maritime public law, which very much increase the evils we must necessarily endure from the blockade, however inefficient, of the coast which is to us so important both for exports and imports.

We should have no right to complain of this if there were really any code of maritime law. But there is no such thing. If we were at war to-morrow, we should have no chance of enforcing against the neutral nations the rules to which we ourselves are about to submit. Pedants may look for the law of nations in the folios of text writers, but practical men will seek for it in the facts of history. When we, as belligerents, have sought to enforce our right to take an enemy's goods out of friendly vessels, we have always been met by a great league of all the maritime nations, and have been obliged to abate our pretensions. We have never found it to much purpose to quote the most revered authorities in our favor. Denmark, and Russia, and France, and Spain have always been ready to make a code for the occasion, and that code we have been compelled to accept. We have kept it up as an old principle, just as we kept up our claims to be Sovereigns of France; but it has never done us any practical good, and it is now likely to lead us into considerable practical difficulty. There can be no dispute among those who have looked into the subject that we have never read the maritime law of nations as the French have read it, and that at no period has the practice of Europe been uniform even upon the most important principles which guide us in our dealings with other nations when at war.

All this tends to future difficulties. It is at this moment the anxious desire of every political party in this country to avoid being in any way implicated in what is now going on beyond the Atlantic. Never did any people look on with calmer or more judicial mind upon any event passing outside their own land than do the British people on this American quarrel. The prevailing feeling is one of simple regret. We sympathize with the exaggerated resentment of neither party. But we have hitherto felt no immediate effects operating upon ourselves. We cannot answer that our thoughts would be as calm, or our judgment as impartial, if all Lancashire were blockaded by the fleet which blockades the Southern ports, and if the ships which keep those ports closed were at the same time keeping closed the workshops of Manchester and Sheffield. The law of blockade might then come to be discussed in a very different spirit. Now, while it is yet time, it is, we think, the duty of the Governments of Europe to come to some general understanding upon this subject, and to agree to propositions which shall form a real public law. We are, for the first time, a neutral Power; we hope to remain so; we no longer feel it to be a vital interest to sustain exaggerated pretensions in favor of belligerent Powers. We draw nearer now to those principles with which we have always in former days been in conflict, and we might escape many difficulties which are not far ahead if we could give universal authority to some well-considered exposition of the law of blockade, the rights of neutrals, and the description of articles contraband of war.

THE MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.

A number of American citizens breakfasted together in Paris on Wednesday morning. The correspondent of the *Times* gives a brief report of the speeches, in favor of the Union, delivered on the occasion.

A resolution pledging the Americans to maintain the Union under all circumstances, was approved unanimously.

Mr. DAYTON, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States to Paris, said that so far as he could judge since his arrival in Paris, there was no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizen would be found among the privateers. Mr. DAYTON expressed his undoubted conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, the American Minister to St. Petersburg, then addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke with energy on the conduct of England, and of the "belligerent rights" recognition and the English Government. He quoted his own letter addressed to the *Times* some days back, which, in his opinion, was unanswered and unanswerable, and repeated the propositions enunciated in that communication. He declared that if ever the old flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the Star Spangled Banner of the United States and the Tricolor of Imperial France would be seen together against her, for, Mr. CASSIUS CLAY said, France had not forgotten St. Helena. Behind the Chairman the French flag floated from the head of the Emperor's bust, flanked on each side by the "Stars and Stripes," and to these associated emblems Mr. CLAY pointed several times.

Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME, the newly-appointed Minister to Stockholm, addressed a few words to the meeting on the same topic.

Col. FREMONT expressed his regret at the fratricidal war now waging in America, and his confidence that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America and he lost no time in responding to the call, and was ready to give his best services to his country.

Mr. HALDERMAN, the Minister to Vienna, having addressed the company, the Rev. Dr. M'CLINTOCK observed he did not set any importance on the mutterings of the English Press, or on those of a Secretary of State. The people of England had not yet spoken out; the grand old voice of grand old England had not yet been heard, and when it was heard it would be found that it did not sympathize with piracy or slavery.

Several other addresses were delivered, and, on the whole, says the *Times'* correspondent, it may be said that the speakers had not the remotest doubt of the final triumph of the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Increased Shipment of Treasure from California.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Desperate Battle Between Mosquera and the Government Forces.

GREAT NUMBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., reached this port last evening. She brings 124 passengers and upwards of $600,000 in treasure from San Francisco, and the United States mails.

The news from California is not so late as has been received by the Pony Express.

The advices from New-Granada are of importance, and will be found in the letter of our Aspinwall correspondent.

From the Panama Star and Herald of June 4.

HON. S. HASSAWREK, the newly appointed Minister from the United States to Ecuador, is at present in Panama, and intends leaving on the steamer of the 9th for Guayaquil.

The *Boletin Official* of Carthagena of the 12th May says, in substance, "the enemy, (Government forces,) after uniting all their available force, numbering 4,000 men, attempted a vigorous attack upon our camp at 6 A. M. on the 20th of April. The battle has been bloody and decisive. There have been left with us 216 of the enemy killed. At other points the mortality has been very great, because wherever the Centralist forces have presented themselves they have been destroyed and routed by the Federalists.

The enemy, defeated on every side, retired from their position at 6 P. M. having suffered a loss of upwards of 1,300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, including many officers of high grade.

The defeat and disappointment of the Centralists in the battle of the 25th, has been terrible, as they are convinced of their impotency.

Gen SANTOS GUTIERREZ, at the head of the third Federal Army, is approaching our camp, and the column which, under order of Col. JUAN ARCINIEGAO, triumphed in La Mesa on the 18th April, will unite with our forces in a few hours."

A private letter says: "I assure you that after the battle mentioned in the bulletin No. 36, another took place near the gates of Bogota, in which the forces of MOSQUERA were victorious, and consequently MOSQUERA is now in the capital."

Advices from Guayaquil are to May 26.

In Tumaco everything was quiet, but reports have been brought that an engagement had taken place between Gen. PEREZ and ARBOLEDA, at Pasto. Some say the former was defeated, and others the latter. Altogether the report is very vague.

Buenaventura still remains in possession of MOSQUERA. The two blockading vessels of the General Government remain at some distance from the town, and are reported as being in a rather destitute condition and running out of provisions.

The following is the specie list of the *North Star*:

Order	$2,500
J. B. Weir	9,700
Dubois & Vandervoort	3,870
Hefflin & Rosenstock	6,200
Wm. Heller & Co	5,500
J. Straus, Bros & Co.	20,269
Schelle Bros	14,900
Schelle Bros	13,400
Eppinger & Co	8,000
J Heller & Bros	7,600
A. W. Canfield	2,700
J. W. Cogghill	4,620
P. Naylor	10,000
Janson, Bond & Co.	10,000
Jennings & Brewster	5,000
Robt. Morrison & Co	5,000
Am. Exchange Bk	15,000
Jas. Patrick & Co	30,000
B Wood	4,407
Colin C Baker	10,000
Baker & Merrill	7,337
Bowe & Crowell	16,000
Order	5,100
J. H. Brown & Co	29,934
Metropolitan Bank	35,273
Metropolitan Bank	$35,511
W. F. Wild & Co	27,500
J. H. Grant & Co	3,000
Order	10,878
Richard Patrick	17,239
Richard Patrick	16,512
Frank Baker	12,000
Wm Seligman & Co	37,000
Geo. H. Hobson	6,008
J. C. Noyes	3,000
R. Patrick	5,000
Wells Fargo & Co	162,000
Total	$617,361

SPECIE FROM ASPINWALL AND PANAMA

Wells, Fargo & Co	$388
Ribon & Munos	6,936
W. H. Hussey	1,000
Handy & Everett	953
Colgate & Hoffman	2,150
L. Isaacs	500
Horace Ripley	955
B. Howard's Sons	796
G. C. Kneopfel	570

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Bloody Fight Between Mosquera and the Government Forces—Great Losses on Both Sides—A Day's Fighting Without a Decisive Result—Treachery of Government Officers—A Series of Encounters—Reinforcements for Mosquera, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The English steamer *Conway* arrived at her landing this morning at 11 o'clock. Dates are to the 2d inst. from Carthagena, and to the 5th of May from Honda.

The news from the seat of war is highly interesting. It is stated that MOSQUERA, wishing to join a division of his army, consisting of 400 men, for fear that an attack was to be made on them by a much larger force, in order to prevent it from joining the main army, started from his barracks on the 17th of April to accomplish his aim. This, it seems, was observed by the enemy, and a move to prevent it was made.

Accordingly, on the day of the 24th they intercepted him, and took possession of a neighboring hill, which commanded the whole of MOSQUERA's encampment. In these positions, on the morning of the 25th, a heavy cannonading was commenced and kept up for a while, then Greek met Greek. The fight was long and desperate, but not decisive. It lasted from early in the morning to six at night. At that time the firing ceased, and MOSQUERA returned to his intrenchments. The loss in this battle has been great on both sides.

The enemy's loss amounts to 200 men killed, 300 prisoners, and 800 dispersed. Among the killed we find the names of Gens. PAIAS and DIAGO and Cols. VIANA and MORENO and one other. Col. GUTIERREZ LEE was badly wounded, and thus taken to Bogota on the 27th. On the part of MOSQUERA, we have also losses of great importance—124 men killed, officers included, and 131 wounded.

There were, also, several made prisoners at the first onset on the enemy's camp. Of the noted officers lost on this side we see the names of Gen. GONZALES, Col. QUIRENES, and Commanding Cols. QUINTERO and SANCHEZ. Among the wounded officers are found Gen. MENDOZA and Col. VICTORIA. They are not mortally wounded.

After such a day's work the Generals-in-Chief had a conference in order to make a short armistice till the dead were buried, and the wounded taken to the neighboring village of Subachoquet. The place where they were in is called the Horqueta de Subachoque. To this they agreed, but on the following day, when houses were being prepared for the hospitals, they sent word saying that they had not been enabled to remove the troops from the place—that they would do so that day. At the same time they gave orders to attack, as they did on the 29th, with a force of 800 men a division of 300 under Gen. OBANDO.

Though MOSQUERA, on seeing their faithlessness, sent word to OBANDO to change the direction of his march, the aid-de-camp arrived just in time to see the attack commence. Of the 300 men, 200 of which were raw recruits, fled at the first fire, and after keeping up a fire for three-quarters of an hour with the few men left, he attempted a retreat. This was not possible. The cavalry came up with them, and after surrendering as prisoners, many of them were run through with their lances. Among these the nation laments to-day the loss of Gen. OBANDO—a cruel, cold-blooded murder, perpetrated by a party which styles itself *de order*. The great excitement which this has caused will doubtless bring the war to a speedy termination.

On the 2d of May there was another small division of Government forces which made an attack on ten men. These kept them at a distance until they were enabled to join the encampment. On the 3d, again there was another encounter, where the New-Granadian Garibaldi, QUINTERO QUACOMB, beat the attacking forces and took 400 prisoners. On the 5th, SANTOS GUTIERREZ joined MOSQUERA with 2,300 men.

By the *Anne*, from Buena Ventura, rumors were brought that another battle had been fought, and MOSQUERA had gained the capital. OSPINA was said to be wounded. This is very probable, as the news from Bogota always reaches the Pacific in ten or eleven days—a much shorter time than it takes to reach the Atlantic. Then, being his own State, MOSQUERA, doubtless, will feel more interest in communicating with that side than this.

Col. ARBOLEDA has had some trouble in Ioale. A company of Ecuatorians, under Gen. FLORES, deserted him, and were about to join the Liberals, when ARBOLEDA attacked them. No details. ARBOLEDA has about 840 men.

Intendente VIESO is politically dead. On the 1st day of June ceased the term of office on the Isthmus of officers appointed at large by the President. As no new appointments had been made, the office of Intendente falls back on the Governor. How he will discharge its duties remains to be seen. So you will perceive that the Isthmus is independent, *de facto*.

D. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A REJECTED VOLUNTEER HANGS HIMSELF.—Yesterday morning a man presented himself at a Recruiting-office in Tammany Hall and wanted to enroll his name as a volunteer. As his height was only five feet four inches, which is below the standard, he could not be taken. He went away, remarking that he must do something for a living, and soon afterwards he was found hanging by the neck, in a corner of the yard, to a nail in the wall. He was not dead when taken down, but he survived only a few minutes. Deceased is supposed to have recently come from Philadelphia. He was about 25 years of age, had dark hair, and wore a dark woolen jacket, blue overalls, and black pants. A wallet containing some small change was found upon him, and a business card with the name and address—"THOMAS REEDY, horse-shoe nail shop, rear of No. 120 Spruce-street, Philadelphia." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

FORTUNATE RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. GEORGE W. THORNE, of No. 252 East Seventh street, was passing through a crowded street in the lower part of the City, a young man jostled against him, and at the same instant adroitly picked his pocket of a wallet containing $154 in cash, and a certified draft for $747. Although Mr. THORNE was not at first aware of his loss, he seized the fellow, when an effort was immediately made on the part of an accomplice to effect his release. While the struggle was in progress, the thief dropped the pocket-book; and meanwhile Detectives SAMPSON and DEVOE having come up, he was passed to their custody. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for examination. His name is THOMAS CLARK, and the police call him an old acquaintance. His confederate escaped, but the pocket book was recovered with its contents untouched.

SUPPOSED DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of a man which had been found in the water, foot of Eleventh-street, E. R. He was dressed in a blue dress coat, black pants and vest, canton-flannel drawers, muslin shirt and gaiters. It is believed that the name of deceased was PATRICK MCNIERNY, an aged Irishman, lately a resident of Hammond street, who has been missing since the 5th inst. The remains of an unknown man, so much decomposed that no hope of identifying them exists, were found on Wednesday afternoon, in the North River, near Tubby Hook. From the clothes and general appearance of deceased, he is believed to have been a laboring man, born in Ireland.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, a machinist, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a swindler and vagrant. He had for weeks past been obtaining a living by inducing children to borrow tools for him from their parents, under the pretence that he was engaged in the neighborhood putting up gas-fixtures. Having received the tool he would dispatch the lad on another errand and decamp. By this plan he is said to have obtained a number of screw-wrenches, valued at from $2 to $4 each. He was sent to Blackwell's Island by Justice BROWNELL.

ACCIDENT TO THE RICHARD STOCKTON.—The steamer *Richard Stockton*, of the Camden and Amboy line, when off Robbin's Reef, yesterday morning, broke one of her eccentrics, which disabled some part of her wheels, breaking two of her buckets. The steamer *Hunchback*, Capt. ISAAC VREELAND, went to her assistance, and brought Capt. SCHENCK and one other person to the City. The *Stockton* was afterwards towed to the City by the steamer *Kill Von Kull*.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CAMPHENE.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. MARY E. HEARNE, a married woman, living at No. 619 Ninth-avenue, attempted to hasten the kindling of a fire by pouring camphene from a can upon the coals. An explosion resulted, and she was so shockingly burned that she died soon afterwards at Bellevue Hospital, whither the police had removed her. An inquest will be held to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board did not meet yesterday for the want of a quorum. The weekly statement made up to June 12, shows the number of arrivals during the week to be 3,876; the number of inmates in the Institutions on Wards Island is 884; the receipts for the week amounted to $7,456; balance of funds in the Bank, $32,132 07.

A Defence of Gen. Butler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of yesterday, in reference to the unfortunate affair at Bethel, appears to me to reflect very undeserved censure upon Gen. BUTLER. Having accidentally some knowledge of his movements, I can assure you that Gen. BUTLER has taken every means of reconnoitering the country about his camps, and to procure the best information; but that, without cavalry, he has had to rely upon the reconnoissances of the infantry and such information as could be acquired from the country people, who hang together like bees and are as unreliable as to their facts as Virginia politicians have always been as to their premises. I would suggest that a *masked* battery can only be thoroughly reconnoitered by drawing its fire in the same way that you draw the bite of a rattle snake—by treading on its tail. It is a thing invisible until felt. That the only effectual reconnoissance in a hostile country must be made by a powerful body to avoid their being cut off by cavalry, in which they are well supplied and we deficient. That masked batteries do not expose themselves by firing on reconnoitering parties, but reserve themselves to carry havoc into a column, merely detaching force sufficient to cut off reconnoitering parties.

This masked battery was a surprise; the object of the expedition a reconnoissance, and the duty of the officer in command, after drawing its fire, was to retreat, and advance again (if he intended to take it) after procuring fascines and ladders, or bridging material, to cross the ditch. The only error, after all, seems to have been in *not retreating soon enough* on discovering the strength of the work. If Gen. PIERCE "lost his presence of mind" in this or any other military emergency, then he was not fitted to his position, which he had held but a few days, and your remarks *as to him* hold good; but as to Gen. BUTLER, I cannot conceive how he, charged with immense and pressing engagements, and overwhelmed with business day and night of the most engrossing character, should be held responsible for the omissions of the commander of an expedition, and you will admit that all the experience of CESAR, FREDERICK, JOMINI, may be rendered futile by the carelessness and precipitancy of a subordinate officer or raw recruits, without justifying the charge that "our leaders seem to have neither science nor skill." I have never known him to lose his presence of mind.

As to having flung the *élite* of the Army into the hands of the enemy, "which, if it had followed up its advantage, might have cut the retreating force to pieces," I feel sure that the retreating force would have been too happy to have received that or any other opportunity of a fair stand-up fight that the Virginians are likely to give them, and would have welcomed their appearance in front of their ramparts with "three cheers and a tiger," unless they have strangely changed within a week. You will discover that firing from windows or behind trees, buildings or fences, or intrenchments, with just enough strychnine thrown in the wells to make it exciting, will be their policy in this campaign.

As to Gen. BUTLER's "prudence" I cannot speak. His descent upon Annapolis with one regiment with Maryland all in arms, his landing where forbidden by the Governor with the power of the country at his back, his seizure of the station a mile beyond the town, his pushing on to Annapolis Junction, his opening the road to Washington, then his seizure of the Relay House and opening the road to Baltimore, his sally from Fort Monroe and reconnoissance with a single regiment, of Hampton, occupied by a strong force, and where a Northern Union man's face had not been seen in three months, and his then pushing at once his camp to Hampton and Newport News, were all movements open to criticism as to prudence, but justified by circumstances and resulting in the trampling out of rebellion in one State, and a strong lodgment in another. The General's gallop as described in the account of the recent engagement from Fortress Monroe to Newport News, was also imprudent, but there is no braver or prompter man than the General, and few men with so small experience in military affairs, better fitted by temperament and other qualities for a high command.

Gen. BUTLER has left his home and an immensely lucrative profession for the cares and responsibilities of a high military command, and has acquitted himself successfully. It is not fair to suppose his career will be a perfect series of military triumphs. He is in a country fortified by nature, and with 3,000 stolen cannon, surrounded by a community savagely exasperated, and overawed by whisky-drinking braves who mistake bluster for chivalry, and who are educated to the idea of hatred to the Northern people, and cannot rely on statements furnished by these people, and cannot thoroughly reconnoitre without cavalry, and I will venture to say is not likely for months to come to have much time to give to his chances for a future Presidential campaign.

In his efforts to carry out the duties of his department, I am sure that he will neither ask for praise or fear censure, but think that it would be better to reserve both until the whole story of his campaign is told. He was not within six miles of this engagement, his nephew and a Lieut ROBT. BUTLER, Tenth United States Infantry, and his Secretary, Major WINTHROP, of this City, accompanied Gen. PIERCE, who had as yet no staff.

M.

From Boston.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The *America* sailed at 10 o'clock, this morning, with with 89 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She took no specie and but little freight.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos 40, 45, 49, 52, 53, 14, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80.

[Advertisement.]

HAVELOCKS.—Gen. KNOX, the leader of the Hat forces in this City, issues "Havelocks" as the new Summer style of straw hats, the newest thing of the kind we have ever seen. His French soft hats, in all the fashionable shades of color, are well known; but his "Hard Time" hats, made of Swiss and oat straw, if less elegant, are of the most decided Young America stamp. They will disappear rapidly from No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Military Sewing.—Mrs. E SIMPSON, with experienced operators, at No. 495 Broadway, is prepared to manufacture, on the Grover & Baker sewing-machine, large or small quantities of haversacks, Havelocks, blankets, mattresses and shirts for the Federal soldiers. Work well done at reasonable terms.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Truss, Hard Rubber, waterproof, used in the bath, cleanly, indestructible, and protects the spermatic cord from injury. Office for the radical treatment of rupture, varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS.
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

AYRES—LAIRD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. Mr. MANNING, Mr. REUBEN AYRES to Miss MARY E. LAIRD, both of this City.

DAY—SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Thos. De Witt D. D., HENRY DAY to ADELAIDE SCOFIELD, youngest daughter of William H. Scofield, all of this City.

POWELL—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Third day, June 11, WILSON M. POWELL to SARAH H. BROWN, daughter of Samuel Brown, all of that city.

YOUNG—HENRY.—On Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. J. O. ROGERS, Mr. ALLEN D. YOUNG to Miss MARY E. HENRY, youngest daughter of A. Hamilton Henry, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I.

WINTHROP—ODDIE.—On Tuesday, June 11, at the residence of Myndert Van Schaick, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, GRENVILLE WINTHROP to ELIZABETH VAN SCHAICK ODDIE.

TERPENING—FREELAND.—On Monday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Mr. ISAAC D. TERPENING to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of the late Mr. Lemuel Freeland.

STRANG—BROWNNE.—On Monday evening, June 10, at 8½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, JAMES R. STRANG, of New-York, to H. M. BROWNNE, daughter of Robert H. Brownne, of New-York.

CUTHBERT—DUNN.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. James Bailey, JOHN H. CUTHBERT, of this City, to MAGGIE H. DUNN, daughter of William Dunn, Esq., of the former place.

HEINEKEN—HUBBELL.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, June 10, by Rev. Thos. R. Lambert, assisted by Rev. C. E. Swope, GUSTAV HEINEKEN, of New-York, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Peter Hubbell, Esq., Charlestown.

REYNOLDS—RAINSFORD.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. M. L. Olds, CLINTON G. REYNOLDS to Miss MARY A. RAINSFORD.

DIED.

BURGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. SARAH BURGER, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Story, No. 115 Forsyth st.

JOYCE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 12, JAMES T. JOYCE.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother, Samuel Joyce, No. 118 East 17th st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Thursday.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 11, JAMES HOOD, aged 70 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from his residence, No. 53 3d-av. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GRENELLE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 11, CHARLES FREDERICK, youngest son of Wm. H. and Julia H. Grenelle, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Charles-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, EMMA BARNETT, only child of Francis J. and Emma E. Humbert, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, June 14, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 208 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, JOSEPH H. GARRETT, aged 28 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, No. 209 Columbia st., near Joralemon, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WEEKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 12, JAMES WEEKS, Jr., aged 34 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, June 13, from the residence of his father, No. 38 East Baltic st.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. PHEBE J., wife of Nathaniel Ketcham, aged 37 years.

The funeral will be attended this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 60 Hicks-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

CROPSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 10, CLARA ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of Jasper E. and Clara Cropsey.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, in Carroll st., Brooklyn, to-morrow, (Friday,) June 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from whence her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WATROUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 12, of congestion, B. R. WINTHROP WATROUS, aged 28 years.

Funeral from No. 37 Dean st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) June 13, at 3 P. M.

MILLER.—In Melrose, on Wednesday, June 12, ANNA MILLER, relict of John Miller, in the 68th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 11, Rev. JOSEPH LAW, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place at the South 5th-st., M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The ministry and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PAYNTAR.—At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYNTAR, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORTON.—At City Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH HORTON, widow of Geo. W. Horton, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Geo. W. Horton, Jr., City Island, whence they will proceed by steamboat to Westchester Episcopal Church, where the body will be interred at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City will please take the steamboat *Edmond Griffin*, at Catharine-slip pier, east side, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

GARDINER.—At Gardiner's Island, on Friday, June 7, JOHN G. GARDINER, the ninth proprietor of that island, aged 48 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 329.—June 12, 1861.
61, 45, 78, 15, 67, 52, 18, 22, 44, 33, 36, 51, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—June 12, 1861.
70, 54, 2, 53, 9, 15, 30, 8, 47, 73, 62, 41, 48, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
BATHING CLASSES.
1861.
Arrangements have been made for the season, as follows:
J. BALL, BATTERY, AND J. CLOYD, HOBOKEN.
Season Tickets, $4 50; Single Tickets, each 18 cents, or seven for $1; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and down-town office, No. 89 Liberty-st.
THADDEUS V. TABER, Chairman Class Committee.

ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar st.,
New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

PLATED TEA SETS—SIX PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles very rich tea sets—6 pieces for $20, usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine plated ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

THE MILITARY HAND-BOOK
AND
SOLDIERS' MANUAL OF INFORMATION,
Embracing the Official Articles of War for the Government and Regulation of the Army—a complete dictionary of over one thousand military terms—Pay—List of Officers and Men—Rations—Equipments—Courtesies—Hints on Health and Comfort—How to Prepare Good Food from Poor Rations—Wounds, and how to Care for Them—All about Weapons of War, etc., etc.
Price, 25 cents. For sale at all News Depots. Single copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price.
BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and regiment.

SEA COAST DEFENCES.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the City Guard Battalion, Heavy Artillery, will be held at the Armory, No. 654 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, (13th inst.,) at 8 o'clock. Prompt attendance is requested, as business of great importance is to be discussed. By order of
Major E. L. STONE, Chairman.
F. C. HARRIOT, Secretary.

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The Books are all in good order and warranted perfect. Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 438 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to cook, wash and iron; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 108 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Two girls, with first-class City recommendations, wish to obtain situations in respectable private families—one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WHO is about leaving town wishes a good situation for a Protestant girl, who has lived with her for eight months, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call this week at No. 178 West 24th-st., where she may be seen, and will be recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German girl as chambermaid, or would do the housework of a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 Bethune-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WOULD like to find for a good girl a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; she is perfectly trustworthy. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 East 14th-st., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to do housework. Can be seen, for two days at No. 180 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family. Call for two days at No. 444 6th av. corner of 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; wants to go in the country, and has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A family who can recommend a competent and worthy young woman, wish to obtain a good situation for her. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., back office, or to Mrs. CLAIR, No. 4 4th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—THE advertiser wants a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children and chamberwork; in City or country; has 12 years reference. Call or address No. 87 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, or would do housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 257 East 13th st., near Avenue A, first floor. front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist with the washing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 283 7th av., corner of 28th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City references, and no objection to the country. Please apply at No. 238 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1 52d-st., St. Timothy's Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; good references given. Call for two days, at No. 186 East 36th-st., 3d-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 54 Gansevoort-st., 3d floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to take care of children and sew; best of City references. Call at No. 173 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, the daughter of an officer in the British Army, who has been accustomed from childhood to wealth and all its accessories, but now in reduced circumstances, wishes a position as companion to a lady of refinement and high social position; would not object to assist her in such duties as she performs herself; salary not required; or would act as governess to small children, whose respective ages do not exceed 12 years. Apply at the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry sts., before 12 o'clock A. M., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 498 4th av., near 31st-st., until engaged. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived nine years in her last place; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 Rivington-st., near Essex.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would not object to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country, or to take care of a house in the City; can furnish the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, in a small private family, to do the cooking, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable reference from her last place in the City. Inquire at No. 79 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, meat, pastry, jellies, &c., and is a good baker; the best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT cook, a situation in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; wages, $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl, as cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 164 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who understands her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 18th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as excellent cook in a private family; can give most excellent reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., for two days, in the milliner's store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at their present place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen until Thursday.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing or do laundry word. Good city reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 192 7th av., first floor, back room. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for two girls in her employ whom she can recommend; one as cook and laundress, and the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 133 7th av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country. Has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 100 East 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business; willing to assist in washing if required; can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 138 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Scotch girls, sisters, situations; one as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., on the third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY REspectable Protestant woman wishes to obtain a situation as cook and laundress. Best of City reference as regards character and capacity, shown. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK—NURSE—SITUATIONS WANTED by two respectable Protestant women, one as cook, the other nurse. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 18 8th-st., near the Bowery. Have no objection to the country.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family; would have no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No 193 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A most competent cook, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; makes excellent bread, pies, cakes, pastry, meats, soups; good disposition and obliging; will go in the country; a home preferred to high wages. Inquire at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A well-disposed, hard working girl desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, and can do chamberwork and fine washing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable, tidy and capable German girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; understands her business, and is not afraid to work. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Water-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; would undertake the management of a small dairy. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Duane-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—A smart, active young woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and bread baker; good reference can be had; can be seen for two days in the store No. 67 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 4th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMployers in want of honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for City and country,) such as cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found respectable, capable, and reliable help, at moderate wages; also, a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month. Conducted by American gentlemen.

HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook and wait, bake bread and pie and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl of industrious and cleanly habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would go to the country with a family for the summer, if required; has the very best City reference for honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., in the store between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., top floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY recommended young woman wishes the above situation in the country; makes bread, biscuit, pies, and is an excellent laundress; does up gentleman's shirts most beautiful; will milk cows and make excellent butter; is willing and obliging; wages no object; City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable, well-recommended German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a very good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress. Call or address MARIA, at No. 378 6th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or laundress; no objection to country; best references from last place. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days, in rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can give best of City references. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st. place, between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing, would wait on an invalid lady; is accustomed to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE middle-aged English woman, employment by the week or month; she is a first-class laundress, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in town; she would go out to wash by the day, or would take washing to do at her own house; would take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family. Call at No. 85 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has good references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 389 4th-av. between 25th and 26th sts., in the jewelry store. Would be willing to wait on a lady.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent laundress and chambermaid; she would go to the country for the Summer. She can be seen at her employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and embroidery, and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, or wait on a lady, or sew by the week in private families; has good City references; wages not so much an object; has no objection to the country. Call at, or address, No. 131 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; is capable of cutting and fitting; has no objections to traveling or the country; satisfactory reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 192 7th-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 119 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of a child from its infancy, or would go to Europe with a family for the Summer, or longer if required; is skillful and kind in case of sickness. Can furnish satisfactory City reference for the past twelve years as to character, capacity and integrity. Call at No. 293 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry-goods store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED AS nurse, by a competent woman, who has been accustomed to the care of young children for a number of years; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present place of employment, No. 211 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, aged 16, a situation as child's nurse, or to wait on grown children. Apply at No. 179 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse, and is a very good seamstress or would be otherwise generally useful; would be willing to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 108 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID, AND VALET.—Wanted by a respectable colored woman and her nephew, a situation to go traveling as nurse or lady's maid, and valet, in a gentleman's family; best of City reference. Call at No. 292 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady for the Summer; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 63 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or as nurse and chambermaid, and waitress; or to do general housework for a small family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st., basement, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced young woman; has a sewing-machine if required; good City references. Can be seen at No. 770 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor, until engaged.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; her own baby is two months old; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; home preferable to high wages; good reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would have no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat and tidy young French woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; speaks pure French; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands waiting. Would like to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 193 East 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, and understands French fluting; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first-class waitress, or would assist in chamberwork, &c. Has no objection to go to the country. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class waitress or would do chamberwork; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 181 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress (or chambermaid; best City reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 191 East 7th-st., third floor, front room.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman, with good recommendations, wants a situation as good washer and ironer; wages (no object, but a good home preferred,) from $5 to $6 per month; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No 68 3d-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. Carroll, has known many of the women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls, and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waiting-maid, or to take charge of an invalid; would have no objections to go to Europe. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 West 44th-st., for three days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER, OF several years' experience in this City, desires a situation; would be willing to assist as salesman, or make himself otherwise useful; would write up books for any house who are behind hand; best City reference given. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MAN WHO will be found fully competent, a situation as groom or coachman; is a steady careful driver; also understands the care of a garden if required, and can make himself generally useful; the best of City reference; no objection to the City or country. Address M. H., No 124 Clinton-place 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman and plain gardener is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; the best of reference given; can be seen at Mr Campbell's saddler, No. 50 4th-av., for three days. Call or address.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City. Can be seen at his present place, or by addressing a note to JOHN LINDSEY, No 65 St. Mark's-place, will meet with punctual attendance.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class references, wants a situation as coachman or groom, either in this City or country. A note addressed for J. W. B., No. 258 East 9th st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an Englishman, who can refer to his last employer, with whom he has lived 7 years. Can be seen or heard of by applying to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man who understands the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver; also, is a first-rate plain gardener; can give the very best references; has no objections to any part of the country. Address L. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young Frenchman, with good reference, wishes a situation at moderate wages; he is a good and careful driver; is also a good plain gardener, and likes to keep the place in order. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer; has the best City reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box 137 *Times* Office for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is a careful driver, can work in a garden, and is very obliging; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days, for E. M., at No. 164, corner of Duane and Hudson sts., or address G. M., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as farmer; understands all kinds of work on a farm, the care of horses and cattle; can milk cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; will not be hard about wages. Address M. C., Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as farmer or plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 209, *Times* Office for two days.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, employment on a gentleman's place, by a young, able Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and general farming; the best of City references given. Address JAMES, Box No 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wish situations; the man is a good farmer understanding all its branches; is also a good and careful driver and a good plain gardener; the wife can cook, bake bread, cake and pie; is also a good washer and ironer, and dairymaid; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Prussian, married, wife and one child; has been many years in this country; has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; fully competent in the management of greenhouse and grapery; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address M. F., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man in the above capacity; he understands his business thoroughly in all branches connected therewith; is also competent in laying out places in first-class style, &c. Any gentleman wishing a competent man may obtain such by applying or addressing S. T., at Thorburn's Warehouse, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a steady, sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches of the above capacity. Can furnish the best of testimonials as regards his capabilities. Adress F. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, until engaged.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom in a private family by a respectable young man, with best of City reference, or as waiter; has served in both in English families; will be found to fully understand his duties. Address M. M., for two days, No. 185 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A respectable couple, lately landed, from the city of Dublin, Ireland, desire situations in City or country. The man is an excellent in and out-door servant, is a careful hand over horses and good driver; will assist in the garden, and be generally useful. The wife is a first class domestic. Both have lived in some of the best places at home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address JOHN.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE honest and sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; is also an excellent hand with stock; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in England and this country; is not afraid of work; is very neat in person; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country. Any command left at the Drug store, corner 29th st. and Broadway, or No. 111 6th-av., for JAMES, will be attended to for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a sober steady man; can give the best of City reference, having lived 7 years in his last situation. Can be seen at the house of his late employer, No. 31 East 22d-st., or No. 122 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business, which his recommendations will certify. For further particulars, inquire for W. C., No. 188 5th-av. hotel, in the grocery-store, for two days; no objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call for or address A. M., at No. 75 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AN EXPERIENCED APOTHECARY wishes employment. Can bring the best of City references. Call or address No. 174 East 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, *for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.*
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States, May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLES have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Bussen Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway New-York

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves $175 to $265
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AT $2 per month, with privilege of practicing by a young lady; pupils attended at their residences if desired, at $10 and $12 per term. Apply at No. 521½ 2d-av.; ring first bell.

PIANO WANTED—(FIRST RATE ARTICLE) IN exchange for a lot worth $500 over the mortgage. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogue, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; B. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,
Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom,
No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

BOWIE KNIVES.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 1,000 12-inch blade bowie knives, with scabbards, arranged to be used as a sabre bayonet, on either musket or rifle. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.
THE WORKS OF THE CANADA POWDER COMPANY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA, FOR SALE.

The property of this Company will be offered for public competition, if not previously disposed of by private sale, at Hamilton, Canada, on the 27th day of June, 1861, at 12 noon.

The Canada Powder Company's Works are in complete working order, capable of manufacturing 160 kegs per day, constructed in 1855, on the most approved principle, and with the latest improvements, at a cost of $82,000.

There are 140 acres of land attached to the works, with an ample supply of water.

For particulars as to title and terms of sale apply to
Messrs. BURTON, SADLIER & BRUCE,
Hamilton, Canada.
Or to G. ATKINSON, No. 54 Cliff-st., N. Y.
T. N. BEST, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—STATE PATENT RIGHTS FOR A new water proof compound, wholly different in its component parts from gutta percha, but superseding this gum in all cases where the latter is used for mechanical purposes, combining both cheapness and durability. This compound is of special value for the manufacturing of military equipments. Ready-made articles can be seen at our office. Send for circulars, in letters directed to the office of A. TUXBNER'S Water-proof Compound, 10 North William-st., New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of influence and standing, to solicit life risks among our commercial and moneyed men; one who has energy and perseverance, can make a favorable arrangement. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN experienced assistant dentist. There is also a vacancy for a dental student, at E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 169 Bowery, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c., June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be indorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c. of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1861. Class 3, 4, 7 and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered, one fourth part on or before the 1st of September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——————, of ——————, in the State of ——————, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective Navy-yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 1, 1861. Should my offer be accepted, I request it to be addressed at ——————, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——————, or to ——————, for signature and certificate.

Signature. A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——————, of ——————, in the State of ——————, and ——————, of ——————, in the State of ——————, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —————— for any of the classes therein named, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —————— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —————— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —————— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Date. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, and Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40 Stationery; No. 41 Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints, Oils, &c.; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38 Tallow, Soap, and Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40 Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood; No. 42. Ox Hides for Rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4 White Oak Keel pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 10 White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36. Lanterns; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10 White Pine; No. 11 Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38 Tallow, Soap Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 10 White Pine; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 43. Boiler, Tank and Galley Iron; No. 44. Chain Iron; No. 45 Ingot Copper; No. 47. Bellows; No. 48. Poles.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Albany, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th of June, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments, (army pattern of the same quality,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia, all of which must be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the contract, at such places as may, from time to time, be designated by the Commissary-General:

5,000 Cartridge boxes.
5,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
5,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
5,000 Waist belts and plates.
5,000 Cap pouches and picks.
5,000 Gun slings.
5,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
5,000 Haversacks, do.
400 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' sword and waist belts, complete.
1,200 Wedge shape tents, poles and pins, complete.
400 Wall tents and flies, poles and pins, complete.
200 Drums, with slings, sticks and carriages.
100 Fifes (cocoa-wood).
100 Bugles.
500 Hatchets.
1,500 Camp kettles.
3,000 Mess-pans.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th instant, to learn to whom the contract is awarded, the successful bidder or bidders to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Military Board, Albany, N. Y.," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if in its judgment the public interest requires it.

BENJ'N WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.—HAVE IN STORE A large stock of English Buntings, 9 and 18 inches, which we now sell at about old prices by piece or bale.
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, GENTLEmen's or families' washing; has good City reference; no objection to go out. Can be seen at No. 480 6th-av., first floor, rear.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861. }

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.*

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUNYON,
DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
F. W. HUTCHINS,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reëlected President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance: and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS OFFICE will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of July next. The Agency having been removed from No. 52 to No. 36 Wall-st., the interest due July 1, 1861, on the public debt, will be paid at the latter place.
H. N. HUDSON, Agent of State.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Leder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 50 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 183 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 12, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, held on the 11th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors, viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEO. W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEO. C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WM. A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
and WARREN HARRIOTT.

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next ensuing Election:

THOMAS GARDINER.
FREDERICK TRACY.
JAS. B. BREWSTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, ISAIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said referee in writing stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee. And that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an Act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said company, to present their claims in writing stating the amount and nature thereof against said company, to me, the subscriber, the referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such referee.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

BEFORE HON. D. P. INGRAHAM.—IN THE matter of the attachment of the Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Notice is hereby given, that a warrant has been issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, and safely keep the steamer-vessel called the Santiago de Cuba, belonging to the port of New-York, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 1st Article, 8 title of the 8th chapter of the 3d part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to me, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, New-York within three months from the first publication of such notice, or that their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited; and that the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee, or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months. Dated the 28th day of May, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
je13 law3m Plaintiff's attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap26-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOODED BAY mare, very stylish and fast, broke to wagon or saddle 15¾ hands high six years old warranted sound, and gentle in all harness Price $200; cost last Spring $375 Inquire at the private house No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., 7 to 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Must be sold.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Lawrence; has only been run a very few times; extra light, no top, black body, light striped wheels. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, SURGEON Dentist, for 25 years at No. 11 Chambers-st., New-York, respectfully announces that he has removed his office to No. 407 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., over G. W. Busteed's drug store, where he hopes to preserve and extend his long-established business.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold. $25: silver or rubber. $12.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in their hall on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Graduate members are requested to be present. By order Committee of Arrangements.

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO cultivate the acquaintance of some lady of wealth and refinement, and matrimonially inclined. Address, stating full particulars, which will be regarded confidential, to A. B. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 136 4th-st., Brooklyn, by E. L. TUCKER, five splendid Billiard Tables, made by the best makers in the City of New-York. Will be sold for $100. Call at No. 20 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
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FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
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For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
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Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
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And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

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URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
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DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

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DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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Chief Cabin Passage....$130
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Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
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SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave from Pier foot of Canal st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool....$100
Cabin to St. John's.... 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.... 30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
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Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, June 29.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....May 25.
SATURDAY....June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau....$45.
To Havana.... 60.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14.. 8 P. M.	Friday, June 14.. 12 M.
Saturday June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 2 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17.. 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19 4 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE steamboat NAUSHON will commence the season to this delightful place of Summer resort on SATURDAY, June 15 running daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼, and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Pier No. 4 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Last trip leaves Coney Island at 6½ P. M. Lands at Fort Hamilton. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

OPPOSITION.—CHEAP FARE—MERCHANTS' Line for Albany, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY. Steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. Pier as above, at 6 o'clock P. M., in connection with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. This boat being of lightest draught passes the bars at all stages of water, insuring passengers their connections.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood.—The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier, N. R., every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing as above each way. Fare 25 cents each way.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at each of which the unrivaled Union drama, THE PATRIOT'S DREAM, will be produced. To be seen at all hours. THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDENS, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED AND TWO NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

MRS. PAGE

Has the honor to announce that she will give her first DRAMATIC READING AND RECITATION, At Irving Hall, (opposite the Academy of Music,) On THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 13, On which occasion she will be assisted by the distinguished elocutionist, J. B. BROWN, Esq.

The programme comprises extracts from
ROMEO AND JULIET,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
AND
FAZIO.
And among other selections,
THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE....Tennyson.
THE AMERICAN FLAG....Drake.
FITZ JAMES AND RODERICK DHU....Scott.
(From the Lady of the Lake.)

Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained at the book and music stores and at the Hall.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; performance to commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE....as....BINNY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Fourth Night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THURSDAY, June 13.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinée every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING
BY
MRS. PAGE,
Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,
"THE NORTH,"
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8.

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SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
FOUR HOURS' TIME SAVED!
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE WEST,
VIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, EASTON, ALLENTOWN AND READING.

Our Through Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. connecting at Harrisburgh with Pennsylvania Railroad for Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other places West, Southwest and Northwest.

This train leaves New-York three hours later than Northern lines, and arrives at Chicago one hour earlier, without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago.

Sleeping cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York:
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONed against giving credit for goods or work for account of the undersigned, as no debts of this kind will be paid by them, except when contracted on their written order.
CHARLES SMITH.
RICHARD LAWRENCE.
New-York, June 11, 1861. SMITH & LAWRENCE.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, June 11.

No trains have arrived from Chambersburgh to-day. The Government has evidently taken possession of the Franklin County Railroad. No troops have reached this point yet.

A Secessionist picket guard has gone to Williamsport from Col. Dare's regiment.

Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, are reinforced, according to report, by 3,000 men. It is thought the reinforcement is not over 2,000. Shepherdstown has also been reinforced, and Williamsport by the Confederate troops.

The Virginia Unionists already at Williamsport are fearful of an attack to-night. The Confederate pickets have hallooed over the Potomac that they intend to cross the river to-night, and burn the boats and the town.

Great alarm prevails in consequence of these threats among the people here. Many are going down to Williamsport to-night.

The express from Clear Spring returned to-day. They visited the house in which the Clear Spring Home Guards are located, and found 50 or 60 men indifferently armed, but fighting bravely.

Dr. FERROT and Lieut. STANHOPE are the leaders by consent. No Marylanders were either killed or wounded at it on yesterday. One horse was killed and wounded, and two of the secession troops hit. Both fell suddenly from their horses.

A proclamation is largely circulated signed by W. H. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, calling upon all loyal Virginians to rally and form regiments under the command of PHILLIP PENDLETON.

Sixty Virginians, who left the Confederate troops and came over to avoid the Virginia military requisition, have gone into camp at Williamsport, under Col. LAMON's proclamation, elected a captain, and form the nucleus of a regiment.

The Virginia pickets crossed the Potomac last night at Shepardstown. They were fired on by the Sharpsburgh Home Guard, and retreated precipitately. It is not known whether any were injured or not.

KIRK HAMMOND Deputy Sheriff of Berkly County, Va., was shot a few days since by the Confederate troops, he being mistaken for a spy.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM was shot at the Point of Rocks, on Saturday last, by some Union men.

Thirty four Virginians crossed yesterday into Maryland for protection, and reached Clear Spring to-day.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment, which has laid for two weeks at Williamsport, and afterwards sent to Harper's Ferry, marched westward from the latter point yesterday morning, doubtless to oppose the advance of WALLACE's Indiana Zouaves, approaching from Cumberland.

The guards along the whole line of the Potomac, at the fords and ferries, have been trebled by the Virginians to-day. The Secessionists claim here, to-day, that there are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and within one day's march.

Union men from Virginia, just from there, say the force cannot exceed 13,000. An escaped Assistant Quartermaster, who left there on Saturday, asserts that only 13 000 rations were drawn on Friday last. He says he saw the Quartermaster's account. He made it up personally on Friday night. This I deem perfectly reliable.

The Union men seized to-day a steamboat at Four Locks, two miles above Dam No. 5, and brought her down to the latter point. She is capable of carrying 300 men across the Potomac at each trip.

The Rhode Island Regiment arrived to-night, and are encamped near the Maryland line, below Green Castle.

GOV. JACKSON, OF MISSOURI, A TRAITOR.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Tuesday, June 11.

Gen. W. LYON, Col FRANK P. BLAIR and Major H. A. CONANT, on the part of Government, and Gov. JACKSON, Gen. PRICE and THOS. L. SNEAD, on the part of the State, had a four hours' interview, this afternoon, which resulted in no pacific measures being adopted, Gov JACKSON demanding that no U. S. forces should be quartered or marched through the State, and Gen. LYON asserting that the right of the Government to march its troops in any part of the State, and that he would so do to meet an invading foe or protect loyal citizens. The interview was had at the solicitation of Gov. JACKSON, who was assured before he came to the city, by Gen LYON, that he would be protected from arrest until the 12th of June. The Governor returns to Jefferson City to-night, a wiser, and, we hope, a better man.

REPORTS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

The State Military Board are to meet this week.

Lieut.-Gen. CAMPBELL goes down to the city to-night.

The statement that Treasurer DORSHEIMER and Attorney General MYERS have received any authority to investigate the alleged frauds is incorrect.

The Lieutenant-Governor and State Engineer RICHMOND were appointed as a Committee of Investigation. The Lieutenant-Governor says, this Committee intend to prosecute the investigation without favor and with energy, and will examine all the State officers themselves under oath, as well as other parties connected with contracts. Some statements in the Opdyke Committee card are said to be without foundation, as no samples anything like that used in portions of the clothing were accepted by the Board. State Engineer RICHMOND, who has been detained at home by sickness in his family, will be in New-York to-morrow night.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, June 11.

M. A. CONWAY was reëlected to Congress without opposition to-day. A light vote was polled.

Four companies of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth yesterday for St. Josephs. Two companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons also went to Kansas City to-day, and will be followed by two companies of Cavalry, the object being to assist the loyal citizens of these places in forming "Home Guards." Two companies of the First Infantry left Fort Kearney yesterday for St. Josephs. The battalion will number 380 men, under the command of Major SULLEY, and will probably be stationed here for the present.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States regular Infantry, that left Washington for Chambersburgh, Penn., are now in quarters there, and muster as follows:

	Men.
Company B, Capt. Shepherd	70
Company D, Lieut. Bell	65
Company G, Lieut. Williams	69
Company H, Capt. Sheridan	71
Company K, Capt. Sykes	64
Band and teamsters	34
Total	373

These men, having just returned from active service in the field, are to take the van in the first engagement in which troops stationed with them may have to participate. They are notified and prepared for this.

The concentration of marines and artillery companies at Carlisle, Penn., is partly owing to the good accommodation of soldiers at that post, and partly to act in coöperation with the field force now in Pennsylvania, which they could do at very short notice. The detachments that left the National Capital and this city, within the past week, have arrived safely at the barracks. Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, reached quarters on Monday afternoon.

Nearly all the Navy-yards have got at least one of the new steamers "under way." The keels have been laid at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for one each, and the Portsmouth contractor will put his upon the stocks very soon. They are to be built as quickly as possible, and reports of their progress made from time to time. The Navy Department is debating the propriety of building two here, and only one in Philadelphia, as a sort of practical comment on the relative merits of the *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois*, *Lancaster* and *Pawnee*.

Capt. ROBERT HANDY, of Rhode Island, has reported for duty as Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, now preparing for sea at the Boston Navy-yard. Capt. HANDY is the 65th officer of his rank, entered the service in 1826, and has performed 24 years active duty, of which 15 were spent at sea. His "idle time" figures up 11 years 7 months. The *Vincennes* is said to be destined for the African station.

The Court-martial which convened at Governor's Island for the trial of Lieut. VANDERBILT and other delinquents, having concluded its business, the proceedings were forwarded to the War Department, and ratified by the President of the United States. The privates were sentenced to trifling punishments. Lieut. VANDERBILT's sentence was read yesterday for the troops, who were mustered for the purpose. He is to be confined to his post for one month, because he disobeyed orders.

Steam was yesterday applied to the engines of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, by the new Chief Engineer. The recent improvements made in her machinery turned out successfully. The entire works moved admirably. A few more trials will be made at the wharf before the vessel goes out to the Buoy. The dismantled ships *Roanoke* and *Badger* have been floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Potomac* (50) taken in. No time will now be lost in putting this vessel in a seaworthy condition. Portholes for guns are being bored in the craft that were docked. To-day the propeller *Albatross* will take on board her armament, which the ordnance authorities have already prepared for her.

Commodore PAULDING, the Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department, was expected, and probably arrived in town last evening. His business here relates, most likely, to the construction of the new ships-of-war. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth, on a similar mission.

Advices from the *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Freeborn*, and other vessels, report scarcely any names on the sick list. Their crews ask for newspapers. The *Cumberland* is also well.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Grafton says that a company of rebel cavalry, eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverley, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

Secession cavalry have been scouting the country around Beverley every night, harassing the Union men.

The rebels at Huttonsville received reinforcements of three hundred cavalry the other day, and more were said to be coming; as also some large guns from Harper's Ferry. Our troops are eager to attack them before they complete their intrenchments.

Dispatches from Cumberland announce that the people are delighted with our troops.

Col. WALLACE left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp twenty miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. PATTERSON had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty of his company. He left Rowlesburgh, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched thirty miles to St. Georges, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 o'clock on Monday morning; took half a dozen prisoners; seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of the County had been ordered by Gov. LETCHER to meet that day to proceed to Huttonsville, with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. PORTERFIELD's command. Capt. MILLER prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowlesburgh to-day.

There have been wonderful developments and change of feelings in Tucker County since Capt. MILLER's visit.

Army wagons will arrive here to-morrow.

The Eighteenth Ohio Regiment left Clarksburg to-day, and the Nineteenth Regiment is on their way here to-night.

The army of Western Virginia is beginning to assume a formidable position.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 12.

The Western Virginia Convention met yesterday, and after effecting a temporary organization, adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

About forty Counties were represented on the basis of their representation in the Legislature.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN, of Wood County, was chosen permanent Chairman, and delivered a patriotic address on taking his seat. He reviewed the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, and exhorted the delegates to firm, decided, and thorough action.

The Delegations were then sworn in.

The programme of the Convention seems to be the formation of a Provisional Government for the whole State, the deposition of the present State authorities, and the entire reorganization of the Municipal Government.

Mr. CARLILE offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for sending troops to Western Virginia, commending the gallant conduct of the Federal forces at Phillippa, and complimenting the bravery of Col. KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, June 12.

Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State, to be composed of the counties represented here; said preliminary arrangements, when completed, to be submitted for approval to the Legislature now convened in this city, as the only loyal and legitimate Legislature of Virginia; thence to the Congress of the United States.

This mode, he said, was preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes in equity, and the no less of repudiation.

These resolutions, at the request of several members, were withdrawn for the present.

After the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to prepare business, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock at the United States Court-room.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE SKIRMISHING AT DAM NO. 5.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 12.

Intelligent Union men here assign two reasons for the non-advance of Gen. PATTERSON's division First, that the Legislature is in session at Frederick, and that a column from Washington must come by that route. They hope that the Legislature will adjourn this week, and the Government desires to keep the troops out of Maryland until after the Congressional election to-morrow.

The action of the Maryland House of Delegates, in instructing their United States Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has excited deep resentment among the Union men in this portion of Maryland. Many say that the Federal Government ought to disperse the Legislature.

No firing took place last night, (say the expresses sent out,) either at Williamsport or Dam No. 5. There was more or less firing at the dam all day yesterday. It is thought the firing will be renewed there this noon. None of the Marylanders were hurt. One Virginian was struck yesterday evening.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN, ETC.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

The telegraphic operator stationed at Martinsburgh, and a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived here to day. They left there yesterday. The latter says the furtherest bridge burnt was over the North Branch 5 miles east of Cumberland; the next over Patterson's Creek; the next at Sleepy Creek, 17 miles west of Martinsburgh, and the next over the Obequeon, two miles east of Martinsburgh There will be no trouble in building the first, but some with the last, which is 100 feet wide, with no arch, and 60 feet above the water. Gen. JOHNSTON ordered the Obequeon bridge to be rebuilt, but it was not accomplished.

The telegraphic instruments were taken at the office at Martinsburgh for the use of Col. EDMONDSON's command of forces at Martinsburgh, which consists of three companies, the Winchester Rifles, the Mounted Guerillas and another.

Col. STEWART commands the camp at Haineville, five miles north of Martinsburgh. He has charge of all the forces stationed at the fords and ferries on the Potomac, between Failing Springs and Hancock.

A large majority of the people of Martinsburgh are anxious for the arrival of the Federal troops. They offer to give beds, rooms, provisions, &c., to them.

Provisions are growing excessively scarce at Harper's Ferry.

The brakeman puts the number of troops at the Ferry at 14,000. He is confident about numbers.

The number of engines lying at Martinsburgh is about fifty. The rebels only succeeded in getting one to Harper's Ferry before the burning of the Obequeon bridge.

The quarters of a part of the Baltimore troops are very filthy, measles prevailing largely.

Large numbers of the soldiers are sick.

150 men escaped to Martinsburgh alone.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

Six hundred Arkansas troops from Hindman, arrived in Memphis in one day, *en route* to Virginia.

THE VERMONT TROOPS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, June 12.

The Second Vermont Regiment, Col. HENRY WHITING, is now encamped on the State Fair grounds in this place. The inspection was completed yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. RAINS, of the United States Army, and the regiment sworn into the United States service. The men are but partially uniformed, as yet, and only one company has arms. It will not march until some time next week, probably not till the last of the week.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cairo on the 11th inst., says:

"A band of rebels were captured at Norfolk, Mo, on Sunday. Yesterday they were examined before Gen. PRENTISS, and finally discharged, on taking the oath of allegiance, and subscribing to an obligation to be ready at all times to defend the Stars and Stripes against all foes. Everything is quiet here."

One thousand rebel troops were added to the camp at Union City to-day. There are now about seven thousand rebels there. The town is in no way protected by batteries.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer *City of Alton*, with two companies of Col. OGLESBY's Regiment, and a squad of artillery men and two field-pieces, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky, to day. On returning, when near Columbus, some machinery of the boat broke. The boat drifted ashore, and while the machinery was being repaired, the captain of the boat, with three of the crew, went ashore and cut down a secession flag which was flying on shore, and brought it into the city. No attempt was made to prevent their taking the flag. It is reported by passengers who have arrived from Columbus since the *City of Alton* left, that great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and that a locomotive and cars were immediately dispatched to Union City, to convey rebel troops to Columbus, Ky, but no rebel troops were seen by the excursionists between here and Columbus.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 11.

Another conference between the State and Federal authorities was held in this city to-day. The State was represented by Gov. JACKSON and Major-Gen. PRICE and the General Government by Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. The State authorities demanded the removal or disbanding of the Federal troops from Missouri soil, and the State would disband the militia. Gen. LYON refused this, and the Conference, after four hours' session, broke up without coming to a pacific conclusion.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen PRICE returned to Jefferson City by special train to-night.

ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12.

About 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City to the Pacific Railroad last night, and part of the Gasconade Bridge, 30 miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the operators all forbidden to make any repairs for the present.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of this morning, contains election returns from quite a number of points in Tennessee, but gives no returns from full counties. Knoxville gives 2 secession majority; Cleveland 130 Union majority; Piney District 47 Union majority; Jonesboro 95 Union majority. The Western part of the State is almost unanimously for secession. The vote cast is small.

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment arrived here last night, and was met at Camden with orders to proceed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chambersburgh, it is supposed.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* passed the breakwater this morning, with sealed orders.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY ROLL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The officers of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* who resigned after she reached this port, learned to-day, from Washington, that their names had been stricken from the Navy roll.

It is rumored that Capt. CHAUNCEY, who is on the retired list, has been appointed to command the *Susquehanna*. She is coaling, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The *Colorado* has received her ordnance stores, and will sail soon.

PROCLAMATION OF A REBEL LEADER.

The following proclamation was issued by Col. PORTERFIELD, prior to the attack on Phillippa:

HEAD QUARTERS VIRGINIA FORCES,
PHILLIPPA, Va., May 30, 1861.

To the People of Northwestern Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am in your section of Virginia in obedience to the legally-constituted authorities thereof, with the view of protecting this section of the State from invasion by foreign forces, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of their rights—civil, religious and political. In the performance of my duties, I shall endeavor to exercise every charitable forbearance, as I have hitherto done. I shall not inquire whether any citizens of Virginia voted for or against the Ordinance of Secession. My only inquiry shall and will be as to who are the enemies of our mother—the Commonwealth of Virginia. My duty impels me now to say to all that the citizens of the Commonwealth will at all times be protected by me and those under my command. Those who array themselves against the State will be treated as her enemies, according to the laws thereof.

Virginians! allow me to appeal to you, in the name of our common mother, to stand by the voice of your State, and to defend her against all enemies, and especially to repel invasion from any and every quarter. Those who reside within the State, who invite invasion, or who in any manner assist aid or abet invaders, will be treated as enemies to Virginia I trust that no Virginian, whether native born or adopted, will refuse to defend his State and his brothers against invasion or injury. Virginians! be true, and in due time your common mother will come to your relief.

Already many of you have rallied to the support of the honor of your State and the maintenance of your liberties. Will you continue to be freemen, or will you submit to be slaves? Are you capable of governing yourselves? Will you allow the people of other States to govern you? Have you forgotten the precepts of MADISON and JEFFERSON? Remember that the price of liberty is "eternal vigilance!" Virginia has not made war! War has been made upon her and the time-honored principles. Shall she be vindicated in her efforts to maintain the liberties of her people, or shall she bow her head in submission to tyranny and oppression? It seems to me that the true friend of national liberty cannot hesitate. Strike for your State! Strike for your liberties! Rally! rally at once in defence of your mother!

G. A. PORTERFIELD,
Colonel of Volunteers Commanding.

AN IMMENSE FORTIFICATION IN PROGRESS ON SANDY HOOK.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says:

"Many of our readers know that there has been some Government money spent in the preparations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, and, like ourselves, many of them have known very little more. Now that the Hook has become quarters for troops, and that the defence of our coast has become a matter worth looking after, let us see what has been done.

Some two years since, it will be remembered that a great topic of discussion in military and civic circles was the defences of New-York Harbor. There was a prevalent opinion among the most distinguished engineers, that in order to complete the protection of the Bay and City, and prevent a descent of hostile forces on the shores of New-Jersey, it was absolutely necessary to guard the outer key of the Atlantic, by erecting a huge fort on the most favorable portion of Sandy Hook. Defences thus located, it was believed, would command the ocean access to the Empire City, and strengthen the upper forts for a renewed attack in case an enemy should pass beyond reach of their batteries.

Acting on the suggestion, the Federal Government ordered the building of an immense fort on the western portion of the beach, which, from its extent and solidity, will, no doubt, be considered one of the most formidable harbor defences of the United States. The corner-stone of the fort was laid on the 26th of March, 1859 The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point of the Atlantic. At present the northeastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones. Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons weight, were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and on the top 10 feet. The casemates are indented about 26 feet from the outer walls and commanding all points of the surrounding ocean. The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

The regiment of Col. PRATT, on Riker's Island, is making good progress in their drill, and will soon be in respectable condition for service. A large part of the regiment was recruited from this City. They have temporary uniforms for drilling, but expect their full outfit soon, including arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES OFF.

This regiment will positively leave to-day. It will start from Staten Island at 9 A. M., and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River; then march up Fifth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, where the regiment will be presented with a stand of colors; from thence down Broadway to Pier No. 1, where the corps will embark on board the *Vanderbilt* for the seat of war. Col. WILSON has addressed the following to his men:

HEAD-QUARTERS WILSON ZOUAVES,
SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

SOLDIERS: We have orders to march to-morrow morning. You will visit the City and receive a set of beautiful colors from the Ladies' Relief Committee, No 63 Clinton-place.

We leave in the morning at 9 A M, and land foot of Fourteenth-street to march through the City, that stands unrivaled in wealth, beauty and patriotism—our own New-York.

Your countrymen will greet you with cheers of gratitude and heartfelt thanks. Let every man be ready to show by his bearing and promptitude that he is an American citizen, ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty of his country and the freedom of the world. Your comrade, WM. WILSON,
Colonel Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CAMP WEED, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.

Col J. H. MCCUNN begs leave publicly, and in the most emphatic manner, to return his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the New-York Medical Association for their munificence towards the medical and hygienic department of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers.

He would state for the gratification of this really efficient and benevolent Association, that being keenly alive to the profound importance of sanitary science, he has appointed his medical staff solely for capacity, their familiarity with the laws of hygiene, and on no other consideration than the advantage of his men. To the Surgeon Dr JOHN MCNULTY, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, where his exertions have always been directed towards the amelioration and general hygiene, he has given full power to put into execution whatever projects he may deem advisable to further the desired ends. He is also requested by the officers of the Regiment, represented by the following Committee, to tender their united thanks to Mrs. Dr. DITMOLD for a supply of havelocks presented through the Medical Association to the officers of the Thirty seventh Regiment.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Colonel.

COMMITTEE—Captains, James T. McGuire, John Kavanagh, L. G. Harmon, W. S. Clarke, Michael Murphy; Surgeon, J. McNulty.

PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have been requested to give place to the following notice of a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening, at Cooper Institute: The public are respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the New-York Union Home School Society for the purpose of taking the charge of all the motherless children of officers and soldiers of the different Regiments from this City, at Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, June 13.

A preliminary meeting was held last Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, for this purpose, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER acting as President The public are earnestly requested to be present and coöperate with the managers in this truly benevolent object. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, also, an advisory Committee of twenty five gentlemen will be chosen.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING's Regiment, which has been stationed at the Park Barracks for several weeks past, will leave there to-day for Staten Island, to occupy the grounds vacated by Col. WILSON's Zouaves. The Barracks will remain unoccupied for two days during which they will undergo a thorough cleansing, by order of Quartermaster-General ARTHUR. After being renovated, and supplied with new mattresses, they will be occupied by Col. INNES' Regiment.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Committee, yesterday, was unattended with any matters of importance to the public, and was passed mainly in completing the arrangements already in progress for the equipment of the various regiments forwarded by the Committee.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The dress parade of this Regiment referred to in yesterday's paper, will take place on Sunday instead of Saturday, as erroneously announced.

GENERAL ORDERS

Major Gen. DIX has received and promulgated the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.—I. Commanders of Dépôts will require Colonels of Regiments, under their command, to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death, or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualties, and of the election of officers to fill vacancies, will be stated in all cases.

Major Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the Volunteer Regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No 6.—Colonels of Regiments will forthwith make to the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany the reports required by Paragraph 1, General No. 53, issued from that office on the 7th inst.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE VOLUNTEERS, UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

The regiment having received marching orders, will start from head quarters for its destination, Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, the 13th of June, at 3 P. M., precisely. The line of march is as follows: The regiment will form into line in Forty-third-street and Second avenue, march down Second avenue to Twentieth-street, turning into Broadway, down to City Hall, where the flags to be presented to the regiment will be received; from there to place of embarkation.

The military companies, societies and friends giving the escort of honor are respectfully requested to form into line at Union-square, in the following order: Ahead, the military companies, followed by the societies and friends of the regiment, next the Turners and the Zouave Company of the Gilsa Regiment, taking the lead of the Twentieth Regiment, and one of the military companies closing the ranks.

No escort will be tolerated between the Zouaves and the last military company.

No admittance to the head-quarters on Thursday.

MAX WEBER, Colonel.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The funeral of CESAR MEISEL, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally shot on Monday last, took place yesterday. The members of the Thirteenth in the city acted as escort.

The remains of CLARENCE MCKENZIE, a drummer-boy of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed on Monday, were brought to the city yesterday.

Lieut-Col. BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who returned temporarily to Brooklyn, received a complimentary dinner Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. FITZHARRIS Atlantic-street.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Nearly a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Increased Confidence of Shippers—The New Almaden Mines, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 11.

The Pony Express passed at 6 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1.

No arrivals. Sailed, 30th ult., ship *Peruvian*, Valparaiso; bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; 31st, ship *Racer*, Mazatlan; ship *Equator*, Callao; 1st inst., steamer *Orizaba*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $1,174 000 in treasure, of which $986,000 was for New-York, and $16,000 for England.

The principal shippers of treasure were, Wells, Fargo & Co., $250 000; Parrott, $128,000; Coleman & Co, $121,000; Straus Brothers, $103,000; Scholle Brothers, $94,000; Davidson, $75 000; Heutch, $73,000; Sather & Church, $45 000; Tallant & Wilde, $42,000; Seligman, $42,000; Baker, $36,000; also $61,000 among the cabin passengers.

The cabin passengers were:

S. P. Christy, Commerhorn and family, G. C Gardner, C. C. Gardner, Dr. H. H Wist, H. Cusher, Dr. Guild, U. S. A., and wife, James Rooney, F. Hudson, D. Wolderberg, H. Braham, J. J. Gray, Capt. Maloney, U. S. A., wife and child, T. Griffing and wife, M. Nornuir, Judge Campbell, R. H. Brewer, Gen. McDougal, U. S. Senator, and family, J. S. Ettis, Horace Brooks, E. W Kellogg, John Craig, Major Makall, U. S. A., and family, P. Galvadne, Capataine de la Moriné de Russia, S. Kostilogoff, Consular de etat actual attaché U. S. Minister Minister d' Finance de Russie, Marcus Kimball, Marshal Fletcher, Mr. Haight, J. Nornuter, Mr. Quattlebohm and wife, Peter O. Miner, Samuel Coutner, J. H Brown, F. F. Field, Miss Martin, Mrs Edward Brown, Miss Margaret Meir, Mrs. Reillson and child, J. R. Franklin, Mr. Adrian, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. Alice A. Maoles, Mrs. C. M. Graham, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Douglas, Robert Mott, W. Southard, Mr. Reingler, John W. Barton, Filip Mignagno, Mr. Giovanni, Mr. Folo, A. Raymond, John Cotter, G. J. Cane, Thos. Emerson, S. Asher.

The increased shipment of treasure to day is owing to returning confidence in the safety of California steamers against privateers.

Exchange on New-York ruled at 6 per cent. premium. Most parties having large shipments to make, shipped bullion at their own risk. The money market here is very easy. Business continues active. The market is buoyant, and although transactions are beginning to partake largely of a speculative character, there is a strong demand for consumption Much of the improvement, however, is owing to the general impression that the political disturbances on the Atlantic will defer shipments in this direction. The abundance of unemployed capital adds to trading facilities and encourages speculation. Candles 23c.@24c., and stock about controlled. Coffee buoyant. Butter and lard active, and improving. Raw and refined sugar and syrup in demand, at bargaining prices. The domestic produce market is firm, and the stocks of flour and wheat are becoming light. Barley is abundant. There will probably be no more vessels chartered to carry off the cargoes of last year's grain.

The following charters were recently made: Ship Old Colony, grain, to Liverpool; bark St. Jean, grain to Sydney; ship Amy, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico; ship True Briton, spars, from Puget Sound to Europe; ship Reuorm and bark Early Bird, lumber, from Puget Sound to Sydney; ship Reporter, dyewood, from the Coast of Mexico to England. The ship Bald Eagle has been laid on for Hong Kong. The following are on the berth for New-York: Ships Siera Nevada, Bell of the Sea, Mary Robinson and Northern Light; for Boston, ships King Fisher and Syren; for Liverpool, ship Morning Star. The unengaged vessels in port are the Annawam, Andrew Jackson, Caroline Reed, Franklin Havens, Imperial, Kutozoff, Speedwell, Willey, and bark Moonbeam.

There is no California news of moment. Everybody is awaiting with intense anxiety for Eastern news, and as each Pony Express arrives, the announcement of an attack on Harper's Ferry, or Norfolk, or some other movement relating to the public property captured by the South, is expected.

Mr. LATHAM will leave for Washington on the steamer of the 11th.

The Board of Directors of State Prisons have made two contracts for prison labor: one with J. SHAW, of San Francisco, who is furnished with the labor of 100 convicts for the period of five years, 50 of whom are to be mechanics, and 50 common laborers, who are to be employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements and cabinet ware; the State to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per day for the labor of the mechanics and 47½ cents for the laborers Considerable indignation exists among the workingmen of San Francisco on account of SHAW's contract. The agricultural implement manufactory is one of the largest in the State.

The quicksilver mines of New-Almaden are in full operation. Their yield is immense. The Company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the other old one A new lead has been discovered by sluicing off the dirt about an old furnace stand. The workmen have reached the depth of 18 feet below the surface, and the quicksilver is still found in little globules so thick that a stream almost follows the stroke of the pick.

Quicksilver is worth about 45 cents per pound, and six men are daily sluicing out between $800 and $900 worth.

The name of the brig *Floyd* has been changed to the *Gen. Jessup* by order of Brig-Gen. SUMNER.

The Mint, last week, received about 270,000 ounces of gold and coined $560,000.

The steamer *Panama*, from Mazatlan, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th. She reports everything as being quiet in Sonora. The new government is working very prosperously.

News from Oregon to the 28th ult. represents Gen. LANE as improving.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

A terrible accident occurred at Green Island Railroad bridge, on the Saratoga Road to-day. A platform car, loaded with lumber for a bridge frame, was passing the bridge, when part of the load struck the side of the bridge. The following were injured: JAMES DONOVAN and JAMES MCGRATH were swept into the canal; MICHAEL FARRELL and MICHAEL CONNOLLY were crushed between the falling arch and the tie; JAMES HOGAN and PATRICK KEEFE were thrown upon ties, but caught there. MCGRATH has a bad fracture of the skull, and is severely injured internally. He spit blood freely upon being taken from the water. He cannot recover. FARRELL has internal injuries; the most serious is about the breast. The skull is badly fractured and he will die. MICHAEL CONNOLLY received a concussion of the brain, has several cuts about the head and is injured internally. He will, probably, die. JAMES DONOVAN has one leg badly broken, and is hurt about the head and breast. He will hardly recover. MICHAEL HOGAN was cut severely about the head by falling between the tracks and ties, but was able to walk off with assistance. PATRICK KEEFE was somewhat bruised and cut.

Senator Douglas' Vacancy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, June 12.

O. H BROWNING has been appointed Senator by Gov. YATES to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator DOUGLAS.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, June 12.

At the Democratic Convention, held at Wilkesbarre yesterday, H. B. WRIGHT was nominated to represent the Twelfth District in Congress, in place of Col. G. W. SCRANTON, deceased.

Congressional Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The vote in the Third Congressional District yesterday was very light. Judge THOMAS was elected by about ten to one.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT unchanged; sales 12 000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 82c @84c. CORN dull, and no sales. OATS without change, demand fair; sales 27,000 bushels at 23½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and a shade lower. WHEAT slightly declined; sales at 72c. for No. 1 in store. CORN 1c. lower; sales at 21c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 26 000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS easier; 5c. on Corn, to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and prices have a downward tendency. WHEAT, in lots, $1 45 for White Canada and $1 48 for White Michigan. CORN 42c. WHISKY 16c; sales 203 bbls. Shipped by trains to New-York, June 11—99 000 bushels Corn, 250,900 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels feed, 14,000 bushels Malt.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON—Some little inquiry for manufacturing, but no sales. FLOUR, $8 50@$9. PORK, $25@$26.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and unsettled. WHEAT declined; sales 5,000 bushels; red $1 30@$1 34, white $1 35@$1 44 CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels, at 51c.@54c. COFFEE—Rio 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Jersey City.

THE NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The three New-Jersey regiments now encamped at Trenton have received orders from the General Government to prepare themselves with all diligence for active duty. The uniforms, which are being made at Newark, will be completed next week. The equipments of these regiments, it is said, will be as complete as that of any regiment that has yet gone to the seat of war. Some of the companies have not yet their complement of men, as all who were enlisted did not pass inspection, and a few refused to take the oath for three years. In addition to the regular United States pay, the State pays $6 per month to married men, and $4 per month to single men. Lieut. EVANS, of Co. J, is now receiving recruits at his office in Hoboken. The citizens of Hoboken have raised a monthly subscription, to be paid in weekly installments, to the families of needy soldiers, who have enlisted in the service of the United States from that city, whether in New-Jersey or other regiments.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, adopted an ordinance fixing the salaries of the City Officers for the present year as follows: City Recorder, per annum, $700; City Clerk, $2,000; City Marshal, $1,000; Comptroller, $1,000; Treasurer, $500; City Physicians, each, $200; Corporation Attorney, $700; Overseer of the Poor, $500; Street Commissioner, $700; Superintendent Wharves and Ferries, $25, and perquisites; Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, $450; Clerk to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Fire Department, $100; Scrivener to the City Clerk, $400; Assessors, each, $500; Chief of Police, $900; Policemen and Aids, each, $500. Total, $8,875.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—T. C. Spring G. Smith, M. Buller, Capt. Paul G W Herrick, W. L. Carpenter, L. Wicks and wife, Mrs. Palmer and son, Mr. Worth, wife, son and servant; Rev. F. Sopranis, Rev. F. Cicatri, Wm. Stott and daughter, Thomas Richardson, J D Dumont, D M. Weston, wife and child; O. White J. L. Wilcutt, wife and child; Chas. W. Kellogg, W. B. Smith, Jr., wife and infant; Mrs. E. T Stein, S L. Ames, wife and child, Z. Crocker, T. Hotchkiss, G W. Robinson, W. A. Mead, C. A. Williams, Mrs K. B. Tenoy, J. T. Gridley, J Kirsell, A. Hockes, Mrs J W Coffroth, Hon. P. W. Thomas, Dr. A. Giles, C S Black, O. H Black, Mrs King, Col. Hooker, David Frame, John Power and family, Dr. W. B Green, Dr. D. G Green, Chas. Schroder, F. Gwinn, A. Gwinn, P. Echezar, M. Crane, J. Cavans, A. Miller, A. Shard and lady, Mrs. Gaillard, A. August and lady, J. Ossa, 24 in second cabin, and 100 in steerage.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr Sullivan, Miss Brewrewin and maid servant, Mrs. Eewar, Miss Rose, Mr. Warren, Mr. Gwin, Mr. Law, Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dempsey, Mr. Nolan, family and servant, Michael Nolan, J. Farnall, S. Sparre, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Winston, and 131 in the steerage.

In brig Peerless, from Bermuda—Mrs. C. Hull, Miss Hart and servant, Rev. Robert Shaw and lady, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wood, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Wm. S. Doe and son, Miss Ene, Miss Bennett, John Fowle, R. Aderly, F. Doe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 27 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.....11 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 15 | Gov. Island..12 06 | Hell Gate.. 1 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Ships Camperdown, Cameron, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson & Co.; Free Trade, Stoner, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; T. B Wales, Lincoln, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; W. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Sultana, Benson, Bordeaux, W. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; A. Manderson, Thompson, Philadelphia, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jas. Cook, Arey, Cadiz, Nesmith & Sons; Star of the East, (Br.,) Wood, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Radiant, Taylor, Bathurst L. Nickerson.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, master; N. Chase, Downe, Antigua, G. & J. Knox & Co; Israel L. Snow, Achorn, St John, N. B. D. R De Wolff; Lifeboat, Reed, Portsmouth, S. W. Sears & Co; J. A. Woodhouse, Tyng, St. Domingo City, A. Bliss & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool May 29, via Queenstown at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 131 passengers to John G Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 4:15 A M. May 29, passed ship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia, towing into Liverpool. May 31, lat. 51 17, lon 14 57, passed ship Senator, bound W. The G. brings £14,391 in specie.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall June 4, with mails, specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. The North Star left New-York May 21 12 M; arr at Aspinwall May 29 5 P. M. Sld. from Aspinwall June 4, 7 P. M.; arr. at New-York June 12, 5½ P. M. Met steamship Ariel 7th, 4 P. M.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Ship Kate Hooper, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Havana 9 ds.

Bark Admiral Peder Tordenskjold, (Nor.,) Lunge, Tuesdtrand, Nor., via Charleston 9 ds., in ballast, to Holmboe & Tetens.

Bark Miramare, (Aus.,) Antoveich, Cork 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, New-Haven, in ballast. Was towed to this port by steamtug E. D. Morgan.

Bark Teresa Cubana, (Span.,) Bolleban, Barcelona, via Charleston Bar 49 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Hall.

Bark Mary J. Kimball (of Key West,) Stanhope, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Benner & Deake

Brig Regina, (of St. John, N. B.,) Summons, Leghorn March 23 passed Gibraltar April 10, with marble, rags, &c, to M. Pastacaldi. May 29, lat. 30 47, lon. 67 55, spoke ship Gosport, from Bahia for Hampton Roads, who reported W of lon. 70 had experienced heavy weather. March 25, during a heavy cross sea sprung a leak; April 9, 15 miles E S. E. o Gibraltar, discovered a smell of smoke; opened the hatches, and found a bale of rags on fire, and with great difficulty passed it overboard; no other damage done April 21, had heavy weather for the four ds. previous from W. N. W., and this day, in lat. 29 36, lon. 17 59 discovered the foremast to be sprung; Teneriffe being the nearest port, and not expecting to get a spar there, fished it with a spare topmast, and proceeded.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Ray, Arroyo, P. R., May 28, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. June 10, lat. 37 47, lon 75 01, fell in with a large spar, one end standing 6 or 8 feet above the water, painted white, with an iron band around the end, had been in the water probably two months; it bore from Assateague light-house S. E. by E, distant 15 miles.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Ames, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to master. April 22, on the outward passage in lat. 30 30, lon. 71, boarded the brig Manunkie, of Eastport, abandoned, and took from her two anchors and a chain.

Brig Robert A. Fisher, Shackford, Humacoa, P. R., May 30, with molasses to Bardett & Everett; passed Hatteras 5th inst, since which time had calms and fogs.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Domenico, (Neap.,) Jaccarino, Newcastle 64 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda June 3, with potatoes and onions to McCall & Frith.

Brig Condor, (of Goldsboro,) Allen, Trinidad, Cuba, 25 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wm. L. Springer, (of Philadelphia,) Hoffman, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c. to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, (Br.,) Hardenbrook, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Porter, (of Perth Amboy,) Nash, Matanzas, with sugar to master. 3d inst., lat 32 42 lon 77 10, exchanged signals with a large steamer steg. N. E.

Schr Pinta, (of New London,) Dennison, Key West 11 ds., with sugar to R. L. Maitland.

Schr. Frances Elmore, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Union, Libby, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Mayhew Talbot & Co.

Schr. Temah, Anderson, Eastport 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., with flour to S. C. Paxson, Son & Co.

Schr Curassow, (Br.,) Davis, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to order.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Providence 2 ds.

Schr Mountain Eagle, Pendleton, Rockland 7 ds

Schr. Willow Harp, Hulse, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. E Brainard, Small Hartford in ballast.

Schr. James Prophy, Mullen, Castine 4 ds, wood.

Schr. Ney, McGee, Georgetown D C., 4 ds., coal.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W., and light.

Below.

Ship Eastern State, Nickerson Callao, via Baltimore.

Ship Southern Rights Harward, 3 ds. from Baltimore.

By steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Fountain.

Bark J W. Andrews, from West Indies.

Bark Gen. Green. ——.

Brig Hampden, from Arroyo, P. R.

Sailed.

June 11—Ship Cincinnatus, for Bristol. Bark Resolution, (Ital.,) for Gloucester Brigs Favorita, for Curacoa; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.) for St. Jago, Cuba

June 12—Ship Resolute, for Liverpool Barks Tivoli, for Brandywine, Del.; Cienfuegos, for Aspinwall. Brigs Uhla, (Br.,) for Cork; Novo Activo, (Port.) for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. bark Mystery, Philadelphia; brigs Young Republic, Cardenas; Charlotte, (Br.,) Pictou; Almore, Turks Island; schr. Flora King, Miragoane

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. barks Valetta, Table Bay; Sumter, Carizal; brig R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, May 25—Arr. Eng. schr. Superior, Winter, Kingston, Jam; 26th, Am. do. Bennet Flanner, Meyers, New-York; 28th, Am. do Lizzie Russell, Todd, Baltimore, Md; Am. do. Abby Brackett, McGoff New-York; 29th, Am. steamer North Star, Jones, New York; 30th Am. schr. Cyclone, Dale, New York; 31st, Am. brig Caroline Porter, New York; Am. schr. Julia Smith, Orlando, New-York; June 4, Sar. brig Espero, Molphind, Genoa; Eng. steamer Conway, Sax, Carthagena, Eng. dispatch boat Landrail, Marcia, Greytown.

Sailed—May 25, Am. steamer Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New York; 30th, Eng. schr. Charlotte Minerva, Fisher, Vera Cruz; Am. brig Danube, Rockwell, Cienfuegos; Am. do. Arabella Lindley, New-York; Am. schr. Americus, Walters, Cienfuegos; Am. do. May Queen, Burgess, St. Andres; Am. brig Julia, Welday, Cienfuegos Eng. dispatch boat Landrail Greytown; 31st Danish brig Major Wolf, Missen, St Thomas; June 3, Am. brig E. Pearce, Hunter, Cienfuegos.

At Aspinwall, June 4, United States store-ship Falmouth, British gunboat Land Rail, (French brig-of-war, name unknown,) R. W. I. M. steamship Conway, schr. Abby Brackett, McRott, will sail for Trinidad on the 5th; Cyclone, Dale, for Tobasco, Mexico, on the 6th; Julia Smith, Oranda, for United States, in ballast.

At Matanzas, no date barks Henry Buck, Griffin, for Europe, ldg.; John Wesley, McClure, for Cork and a market, do; Yumuri, for New York, ldg; brigs Humming Bird, for Boston next day; L. T. Knight, dischg.; Fanny, wtg. cargo; schr. Langdon Gilmore, dischg; ship Simoda, for Europe, ldg.

At Humacoa, P. R, May 30, schr. Elizabeth C. Felter, ldg. for Europe.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE BEST YET.
NEW UNION ENVELOPE READY THIS DAY.
"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."
It is the design for the times, and will sell largely.
Thirty choice and novel designs UNION ENVELOPES now ready. Package containing one of each sent on receipt of 30 cents. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

"DIXIE FOR THE UNION."
This famous Union Song—sung at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, words by Mrs. Francis J Crosby, and adapted to the melody of "Dixie's Land"—is now published. Copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway New York.

COLORED HELP, COLORED HELP,
For hotels, boarding-houses, &c. supplied at a moment's warning, of every capacity, either white or colored at TITUS' No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Charges light.

A LADY DESIRES TO BOARD HER INFANT Boy, 5 months old, with a family living in the country; he will require motherly care and attention; is healthy and interesting. Any lady disposed to accept the charge will address B. B., Union square Post-office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters, situations, one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both willing to assist each other in washing and ironing. Good reference given. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Union-st, South Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman lately arrived from Scotland, to take care of children and to do chamberwork and to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 1 Norfolk-st, Room No. 1, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's and boys' clothing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 355 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call, or address for two days, at No. 53 University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country for the summer. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 35 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family. Can produce four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 299 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation in a private family; has two and a-half years' recommendation. Lady can be seen where she is now employed. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY evening, June 12, in Broadway, 14th-st. or 5th-av., a BLACK LACE VEIL. Whoever will return it to No. 302 5th-av., will receive $10 reward and the thanks of the owner.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Accounts from Fairfax Court-House state that three military companies of Secessionists suddenly left that place Monday. On hearing of the probable advance of our troops upon that town, the water-pipes through the village, and in the houses, have been taken out and cast into bullets, for the use of the rebel army.

It is anticipated that Col. WALLACE's Indiana Zouaves will shortly march upon Romney, to disperse a detachment of disunion troops encamped there.

FIRING UPON THE PICKETS.

One of the pickets of the Twentieth New-York, stationed along the road from the Junction to Annapolis, was fired upon last evening, by a party of mounted rebels, who fled upon receiving a volley in return. The camp at the Junction was ordered under arms by Maj GATES, and a skirmishing party was sent out and scoured the country for miles around, but failed to find the assailants. The country in the vicinity of the camp is of such a character as to give the mounted rebels great advantage in attacking infantry.

A SCARCITY OF LEATHER.

From a gentleman, who is well informed, I learn that the rebels are entirely out of leather, and so their movements are restricted for the want of shoes for the men, harness for the artillery, and saddle-trappings for cavalry. There are but a few small tanneries in the South, and if the Government will only enforce its embargo by land and sea, the rebels will be greatly embarrassed in their operations. The rebels are also short of material for making caps, although they have constructed a machine for making percussion caps, from a drawing in the State Library at Richmond.. They are also out of chemicals for making detonating powder, and therefore cannot employ shells for the want of fuses. One of the shots fired at the *Freeborn* from the Aquia Creek Batteries, was a shell from a rifled cannon, similar to the James projectiles, but the shell was not charged, and a fine plug was driven in the point of the projectile where the percussion cap is arranged in the James shell. This ball struck the *Freeborn* and stuck in the wood. Had it been charged, it would have made an ugly hole in that vessel.

PLENTY OF SHINPLASTERS.

I learn, also, that the rebels at Richmond have plenty of paper-money. They have made a forced loan from each of the Banks. My informant knows one bank that paid twenty-five thousand dollars, and at the same time required them to keep this fact from the public. This money is taken at Baltimore at fifteen per cent. discount, and large amounts are sent there from Richmond to pay for goods and provisions, and some of it has been exchanged for specie. I believe there is yet a market for Virgina money in Wall-street. If those who buy it realize that the banks of Virginia are expanding to suit the demands of the rebels, without regard to their security, they will probably stop taking it, and aiding and abetting traitors.

WHERE IS WIGFALL.

The latest bulletin from WIGFALL fixes upon the 15th of June as the day of all which he will dine in Washington. Of course WIGFALL will be as good as his word.

The Nineteenth New-York, Cayuga, Regiment to-day exchanged the muskets they brought with them for Minné rifled muskets.

A gentleman who left Rockville to-day at noon, reports the Pennsylvania First, the New-York Ninth, and other regiments at that place, but intending to move towards Edwards' Ferry at six o'clock this afternoon. Four teamsters attached to the Ninth New-York deserted last night.

THE INTRENCHMENTS.

The Sixty-ninth have nearly completed their intrenchments, and are mounting the heavy guns. The fort begins to look impregnable, with the Sixty ninth behind the big guns.

The balloon experiment in the President's grounds was postponed to-day, on account of the necessity of using the balloon elsewhere.

The bridges and track of the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudon Railroad have been repaired. The locomotive engine and two cars, deserted by the rebels when they found their retreat from Alexandria cut off by the force which crossed the Potomac above Georgetown, were, this evening, taken to Alexandria, and will be used in the equipment of the Orange and Alexandria road.

LEO.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States regular Infantry, that left Washington for Chambersburgh, Penn., are now in quarters there, and muster as follows:

	Men.
Company B, Capt. Shepherd	70
Company D, Lieut. Bell	65
Company G, Lieut. Williams	69
Company H, Capt. Sheridan	71
Company K, Capt. Sykes	64
Band and teamsters	34
Total	373

These men, having just returned from active service in the field, are to take the van in the first engagement in which troops stationed with them may have to participate. They are notified and prepared for this.

The concentration of marines and artillery companies at Carlisle, Penn., is partly owing to the good accommodation of soldiers at that post, and partly to act in coöperation with the field force now in Pennsylvania, which they could do at very short notice. The detachments that left the National Capital and this city, within the past week, have arrived safely at the barracks. Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, reached quarters on Monday afternoon.

Nearly all the Navy-yards have got at least one of the new steamers "under way." The keels have been laid at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for one each, and the Portsmouth contractor will put his upon the stocks very soon. They are to be built as quickly as possible, and reports of their progress made from time to time. The Navy Department is debating the propriety of building two here, and only one in Philadelphia, as a sort of practical comment on the relative merits of the *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois*, *Lancaster* and *Pawnee*.

Capt. ROBERT HANDY, of Rhode Island, has reported for duty as Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, now preparing for sea at the Boston Navy-yard. Capt. HANDY is the 65th officer of his rank, entered the service in 1826, and has performed 24 years active duty, of which 15 were spent at sea. His "idle time" figures up 11 years 7 months. The *Vincennes* is said to be destined for the African station.

The Court-martial which convened at Governor's Island for the trial of Lieut. VANDERBILT and other delinquents, having concluded its business, the proceedings were forwarded to the War Department, and ratified by the President of the United States. The privates were sentenced to trifling punishments. Lieut. VANDERBILT's sentence was read yesterday for the troops, who were mustered for that purpose. He is to be confined to his post for one month, because he disobeyed orders.

Steam was yesterday applied to the engines of the steam-frigate *Roanoake*, by the new Chief Engineer. The recent improvements made in the machinery turned out successfully. The entire works moved admirably. A few more trials will be made at the wharf before the vessel goes out to the Buoy. The chartered ships *Roman* and *Badger* have been floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Potomac* (50) taken in. No time will now be lost in putting this vessel in a seaworthy condition. Portholes for guns are being bored in the craft that were docked. To-day the propeller *Albatross* will take on board the armament, which the ordnance authorities have already prepared for her.

Commodore PAULDING, the Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department, was expected, and probably arrived in town last evening. His business here relates, most likely, to the construction of the new ships-of-war. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth, on a similar mission.

Advices from the *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Freeborn*, and other vessels, report scarcely any names on the sick list. Their crews ask for newspapers. The *Cumberland* is also well.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Grafton says that a company of rebel cavalry, eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverley, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

Secession cavalry have been scouting the country around Beverley every night, harassing the Union men.

The rebels at Huttonsville received reinforcements of three hundred cavalry the other day, and more were said to be coming; as also some large guns from Harper's Ferry. Our troops are eager to attack them before they complete their intrenchments.

Dispatches from Cumberland announce that the people are delighted with our troops.

Col. WALLACE left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp twenty miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. PATTERSON had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. MILLER, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, with forty of his company. He left Rowlesburgh, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched thirty miles to St. Georges, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 oclock on Monday morning; took half a dozen prisoners; seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of the County had been ordered by Gov. LETCHER to meet that day to proceed to Huttonsville, with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. PORTERFIELD's command. Capt. MILLER prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowlesburgh to-day.

There have been wonderful developments and change of feelings in Tucker County since Capt. MILLER's visit.

Army wagons will arrive here to-morrow.

The Eighteenth Ohio Regiment left Clarksburg to-day, and the Nineteenth Regiment is on their way here to-night.

The army of Western Virginia is beginning to assume a formidable position.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 12.

The Western Virginia Convention met yesterday, and after effecting a temporary organization, adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

About forty Counties were represented on the basis of their representation in the Legislature.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN, of Wood County, was chosen permanent Chairman, and delivered a patriotic address on taking his seat. He reviewed the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, and exhorted the delegates to firm, decided, and thorough action.

The Delegations were then sworn in.

The programme of the Convention seems to be the formation of a Provisional Government for the whole State, the deposition of the present State authorities, and the entire reorganization of the Municipal Government.

Mr. CARLILE offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for sending troops to Western Virginia, commending the gallant conduct of the Federal forces at Phillippa, and complimenting the bravery of Col. KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, June 12.

Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State, to be composed of the counties represented here; said preliminary arrangements, when completed, to be submitted for approval to the Legislature now convened in this city, as the only loyal and legitimate Legislature of Virginia; thence to the Congress of the United States.

This mode, he said, was preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal, and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes in equity, or the no less disastrous consequences of repudiation.

These resolutions, at the request of several members, were withdrawn for the present.

After the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to prepare business, the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock at the United States Court-room.

PROCLAMATION OF A REBEL LEADER.

The following proclamation was issued by Col. PORTERFIELD, prior to the attack on Phillippa:

HEAD-QUARTERS VIRGINIA FORCES,
PHILLIPPA, Va., May 30, 1861.

To the People of Northwestern Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am in your section of Virginia in obedience to the legally-constituted authorities thereof, with the view of protecting this section of the State from invasion by foreign forces, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of their rights—civil, religious and political. In the performance of my duties, I shall endeavor to exercise every charitable forbearance, as I have hitherto done. I shall not inquire whether any citizens of Virginia voted for or against the Ordinance of Secession. My only inquiry shall and will be as to who are the enemies of our mother—the Commonwealth of Virginia. My duty impels me now to say to all that the citizens of the Commonwealth will at all times be protected by me and those under my command. Those who array themselves against the State will be treated as her enemies, according to the laws thereof.

Virginians! allow me to appeal to you, in the name of our common mother, to stand by the voice of your State, and to defend her against all enemies, and especially to repel invasion from any and every quarter. Those who reside within the State, who invite invasion, or who in any manner assist, aid or abet invaders, will be treated as enemies to Virginia. I trust that no Virginian, whether native born or adopted, will refuse to defend his State and his brothers against invasion or injury. Virginians! be true, and in due time your common mother will come to your relief.

Already many of you have rallied to the support of the honor of your State and the maintenance of your liberties. Will you continue to be freemen, or will you submit to be slaves? Are you capable of governing yourselves? Will you allow the people of other States to govern you? Have you forgotten the precepts of MADISON and JEFFERSON? Remember that the price of liberty is "eternal vigilance!" Virginia has not made war! War has been made upon her and the time-honored principles. Shall she be vindicated in her efforts to maintain the liberties of her people, or shall she bow her head in submission to tyranny and oppression? It seems to me that the true friend of national liberty cannot hesitate. Strike for your State! Strike for your liberties! Rally! rally at once in defence of your mother!

G. A. PORTERFIELD,
Colonel of Volunteers Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE SKIRMISHING AT DAM NO. 5.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 12.

Intelligent Union men here assign two reasons for the non-advance of Gen. PATTERSON's division. First, that the Legislature is in session at Frederick, and that a column from Washington must come by that route. They hope that the Legislature will adjourn this week, and the Government desires to keep the troops out of Maryland until after the Congressional election to-morrow.

The action of the Maryland House of Delegates, in instructing their United States Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has excited deep resentment among the Union men in this portion of Maryland. Many say that the Federal Government ought to disperse the Legislature.

No firing took place last night, (say the expresses sent out,) either at Williamsport or Dam No. 5. There was more or less firing at the dam all day yesterday. It is thought the firing will be renewed there this noon. None of the Marylanders were hurt. One Virginian was struck yesterday evening.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN, ETC.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

The telegraphic operator stationed at Martinsburgh, and a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived here to day. They left there yesterday. The latter says the furtherest bridge burnt was over the North Branch, 5 miles east of Cumberland; the next over Patterson's Creek; the next at Sleepy Creek, 17 miles west of Martinsburgh, and the next over the Obequeon, two miles east of Martinsburgh. There will be no trouble in building the first, but some with the last, which is 100 feet wide, with no arch, and 90 feet above the water. Gen. JOHNSTON ordered the Obequeon bridge to be rebuilt, but it was not accomplished.

The telegraphic instruments were taken at the office at Martinsburgh for the use of Col. EDMONDSON's command of forces at Martinsburgh, which consists of three companies, the Winchester Rifles, the Mounted Guerillas and another.

Col. STEWART commands the camp at Haineville, five miles north of Martinsburgh. He has charge of all the forces stationed at the fords and ferries on the Potomac, between Falling Springs and Hancock.

A large majority of the people of Martinsburgh are anxious for the arrival of the Federal troops. They offer to give beds, rooms, provisions, &c., to them.

Provisions are growing excessively scarce at Harper's Ferry.

The brakeman puts the number of troops at the Ferry at 14,000. He is confident about numbers.

The number of engines lying at Martinsburgh is about fifty. The rebels only succeeded in getting one to Harper's Ferry before the burning of the Obequeon bridge.

The quarters of a part of the Baltimore troops are very filthy, measles prevailing largely.

Large numbers of the soldiers are sick.

150 men escaped to Martinsburgh alone.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 12.

An attack was feared from the rebel forces in Berkely County last night, and the guard along the Potomac at Williamsport was increased from fifteen, the usual number, to forty. Four hundred men are known to be opposite the town, who are constantly entering the farm-houses, and helping themselves to food, without making any offers of payment. The Union men have been forced to leave their families, and cross to Maryland, to escape being impressed into the rebel service. The secession pickets still extend along the river, from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. No business is doing on the canal. Col. PENNINGTON is raising a Federal regiment at Williamsport. The Rhode Island Regiment, with their battery, are encamped nine miles from that place. No advance has been made from Green Castle to-day. The reports of a retreat from Harper's Ferry are not confirmed.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Cairo on the 11th inst., says:

"A band of rebels were captured at Norfolk, Mo., on Sunday. Yesterday they were examined before Gen. PRENTISS, and finally discharged, on taking the oath of allegiance, and subscribing to an obligation to be ready at all times to defend the Stars and Stripes against all foes. Everything is quiet here."

One thousand rebel troops were added to the camp at Union City to-day. There are now about seven thousand rebels there. The town is in no way protected by batteries.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 12.

The steamer *City of Alton*, with two companies of Col. OGLESBY's Regiment, and a squad of artillery men and two field-pieces, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky., to-day. On returning, when near Columbus, some machinery of the boat broke. The boat drifted ashore, and while the machinery was being repaired, the captain of the boat, with three of the crew, went ashore and cut down a secession flag which was flying on shore, and brought it into the city. No attempt was made to prevent their taking the flag. It is reported by passengers who have arrived from Columbus since the *City of Alton* left, that great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and that a locomotive and cars were immediately dispatched to Union City, to convey rebel troops to Columbus, Ky., but no rebel troops were seen by the excursionists between here and Columbus.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 11.

Another conference between the State and Federal authorities was held in this city to-day. The State was represented by Gov. JACKSON and Major-Gen. PRICE, and the General Government by Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. The State authorities demanded the removal or disbanding of the Federal troops from Missouri soil, and the State would disband the militia. Gen. LYON refused this, and the Conference, after four hours' session, broke up without coming to a pacific conclusion.

Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE returned to Jefferson City by special train to-night.

ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12.

About 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City to the Pacific Railroad last night, and part of the Gasconade Bridge, 30 miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the operators all forbidden to make any repairs for the present.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

Six hundred Arkansas troops from Hindman, arrived in Memphis in one day, *en route* to Virginia.

THE VERMONT TROOPS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, June 12.

The Second Vermont Regiment, Col. HENRY WHITING, is now encamped on the State Fair grounds in this place. The inspection was completed, yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. RAINS, of the United States Army, and the regiment sworn into the United States service. The men are but partially uniformed, as yet, and only one company has arms. It will not march until some time next week, probably not till the last of the week.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of this morning, contains election returns from quite a number of points in Tennessee, but gives no returns from full counties. Knoxville gives 2 secession majority; Cleveland 130 Union majority; Piney District 47 Union majority; Jonesboro 95 Union majority. The Western part of the State is almost unanimously for secession. The vote cast is small.

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The Fourth Connecticut Regiment arrived here last night, and was met at Camden with orders to proceed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chambersburgh, it is supposed.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* passed the breakwater this morning, with sealed orders.

OFFICERS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY ROLL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The officers of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* who resigned after she reached this port, learned to-day, from Washington, that their names had been stricken from the Navy roll.

It is rumored that Capt. CHAUNCEY, who is on the retired list, has been appointed to command the *Susquehanna*. She is coaling, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The *Colorado* has received her ordnance stores, and will sail soon.

AN IMMENSE FORTIFICATION IN PROGRESS ON SANDY HOOK.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says:

"Many of our readers know that there has been some Government money spent in the preparations for building a fort at Sandy Hook, and, like ourselves, many of them have known very little more. Now that the Hook has become quarters for troops, and that the defence of our coast has become a matter worth looking after, let us see what has been done.

Some two years since, it will be remembered that a great topic of discussion in military and civic circles was the defences of New-York Harbor. There was a prevalent opinion among the most distinguished engineers, that in order to complete the protection of the Bay and City, and prevent a descent of hostile forces on the shores of New-Jersey, it was absolutely necessary to guard the outer key of the Atlantic, by erecting a huge fort on the most favorable portion of Sandy Hook. Defences thus located, it was believed, would command the ocean access to the Empire City, and strengthen the upper forts for a renewed attack in case an enemy should pass beyond reach of their batteries.

Acting on the suggestion, the Federal Government ordered the building of an immense fort on the western portion of the beach, which, from its extent and solidity, will, no doubt, be considered one of the most formidable harbor defences of the United States. The corner-stone of the fort was laid on the 26th of March, 1859. The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point of the Atlantic. At present the northeastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones. Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons weight, were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and on the top 10 feet. The casemates are indented about 36 feet from the outer walls, and commanding all points of the surrounding ocean. The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-Col. VAN BUREN paid off, on behalf of the State of New-York, the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, Col. WILLIAM WILSON, yesterday. The amount was $9,330 44. In order to facilitate the departure of the regiment, Col. VAN BUREN gave the Paymaster of Wilson's Zouaves a letter to the Broadway, Park, and Manhattan Banks, and to the Union Defence Committee, asking them to cash the order on the Comptroller of the State, so as to save the Paymaster a journey to Albany. Neither of the banks, nor the Union Defence Committee, had patriotism enough to do so, though it would only have been loaning the money for eighteen, or twenty-four hours at the furthest; consequently, the poor men have to leave this City without a cent of money in their pockets.

Paymaster VAN BUREN also paid Col. FRISBY's (Thirtieth) Regiment, of Troy, $12,000.

RIKER'S ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

The regiment of Col. PRATT, on Riker's Island, is making good progress in their drill, and will soon be in respectable condition for service. A large part of the regiment was recruited from this City. They have temporary uniforms for drilling, but expect their full outfit soon, including arms.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES OFF.

This regiment will positively leave to-day. It will start from Staten Island at 9 A. M., and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River; then march up Fifth-avenue to Eighteenth-street, where the regiment will be presented with a stand of colors; from thence down Broadway to Pier No. 1, where the corps will embark on board the *Vanderbilt* for the seat of war. Col. WILSON has addressed the following to his men:

HEAD-QUARTERS WILSON ZOUAVES,
SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

SOLDIERS: We have orders to march to-morrow morning. You will visit the City and receive a set of beautiful colors from the Ladies' Relief Committee, No 63 Clinton-place.

We leave in the morning at 9 A. M., and land foot of Fourteenth-street to march through the City, that stands unrivaled in wealth, beauty and patriotism—our own New-York.

Your countrymen will greet you with cheers of gratitude and heartfelt thanks. Let every man be ready to show by his bearing and promptitude that he is an American citizen, ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty of his country and the freedom of the world. Your comrade,

WM. WILSON,
Colonel Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CAMP WEED, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH
REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.

Col. J. H. MCCUNN begs leave publicly, and in the most emphatic manner, to return his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the New-York Medical Association for their munificence towards the medical and hygienic department of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers.

He would state for the gratification of this really efficient and benevolent Association, that being keenly alive to the profound importance of sanitary science, he has appointed his medical staff solely for capacity, their familiarity with the laws of hygiene, and on no other consideration than the advantage of his men. To the Surgeon, Dr. JOHN MCNULTY, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, where his exertions have always been directed towards the amelioration and general hygiene, he has given full power to put into execution whatever projects he may deem advisable to further the desired ends. He is also requested by the officers of the Regiment, represented by the following Committee, to tender their united thanks to Mrs. Dr. DETMOLD for a supply of havelocks presented through the Medical Association to the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Colonel.

COMMITTEE—Captains, James T. McGuire, John Kavanah, L. G. Harmon, W. S. Clarke, Michael Murphy; Surgeon, J. McNulty.

PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have been requested to give place to the following notice of a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening, at Cooper Institute: The public are respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the New-York Union Home School Society for the purpose of taking the charge of all the motherless children of officers and soldiers of the different Regiments from this City, at Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, June 13.

A preliminary meeting was held last Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, for this purpose, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER acting as President. The public are earnestly requested to be present and coöperate with the managers in this truly benevolent object. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, also, an advisory Committee of twenty-five gentlemen will be chosen.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING's Regiment, which has been stationed at the Park Barracks for several weeks past, will leave there to-day for Staten Island, to occupy the grounds vacated by Col. WILSON's Zouaves. The Barracks will remain unoccupied for two days, during which they will undergo a thorough cleansing, by order of Quartermaster-General ARTHUR. After being renovated, and supplied with new mattresses, they will be occupied by Col. INNES' Regiment.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Committee, yesterday, was unattended with any matters of importance to the public, and was passed mainly in completing the arrangements already in progress for the equipment of the various regiments forwarded by the Committee.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The dress parade of this Regiment referred to in yesterday's paper, will take place on Sunday instead of Saturday, as erroneously announced.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major Gen. DIX has received and promulgated the following orders:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—I. Commanders of Dépôts will require Colonels of Regiments, under their command, to make reports forthwith to the Adjutant-General, showing all changes which may have occurred since the date of the acceptance of the companies composing their regiments, up to the present time, by resignation, death, or other cause, among the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. The dates of the casualities, and of the election of officers to fill vacancies, will be stated in all cases.

Major Gen. DIX will require reports of a like character to be made up by the Volunteer Regiments now in the field, for the Adjutant General's office.

II. The following regulation is published for general information:

"By a resolution of the Board of State Officers, passed the 14th of May, authority is given to the commanders of regiments which have been accepted into the State service, to order elections to fill vacancies which may occur among the company officers of the regiments while they remain in the State."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—Colonels of Regiments will forthwith make to the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany the reports required by Paragraph 1, General No. 53, issued from that office on the 7th inst.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE VOLUNTEERS, UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

The regiment having received marching orders, will start from head quarters for its destination, Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, the 13th of June, at 3 P. M., precisely. The line of march is as follows: The regiment will form into line in Forty-third-street and Second avenue, march down Second avenue to Twentieth-street, turning into Broadway, down to City Hall, where the flags to be presented to the regiment will be received; from there to place of embarkation.

The military companies, societies and friends giving the escort of honor are respectfully requested to form into line at Union-square, in the following order: Ahead, the military companies, followed by the societies and friends of the regiment, next the Turners and the Zouave Company of the Gilsa Regiment, taking the lead of the Twentieth Regiment, and one of the military companies closing the ranks.

No escort will be tolerated between the Zouaves and the last military company.

No admittance to the head-quarters on Thursday.

MAX WEBER, Colonel.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

A battalion drill of this regiment was held at their encampment on the Battery, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large number of spectators. Notwithstanding the men are without uniforms and many of them with hardly decent clothing of any kind, yet the precision of their movements, and the high proficiency displayed in drill could not but elicit admiration from the beholder. This regiment is composed of first-class able-bodied men; it has been mustered into the United States service, and, so far as the officers and men are concerned, is prepared for immediate action, but the State has not yet furnished a musket nor a uniform. If any more soldiers are needed by the Government it is time this regiment was attended to; if not, then it had better be disbanded.

A MOTHER DEDICATES A FLAG TO HER SOLDIER SONS.

Yesterday a most interesting ceremony took place at the house No. 454 Canal-street; it consisted in raising a large and very beautiful flag over the building. The standard was made by MRS. REUBEN R. ROLLINGS, assisted in the patriotic work by LAVINA BARNEY, and dedicated to HARRY B. ROLLINGS, of the Sixth Regiment, and FRANK K. ROLLINGS, of the Ninth Regiment, both of whom are sons of Mrs. ROLLINGS. Quite a large number of persons assisted at the ceremony; among them eighteen children dressed as Zouaves, commanded by Master JOHN ROLLINGS. Master WILLIAM WITTERS ROLLINGS being the drummer of the corps. Previous to the raising of the flag the young Zouaves marched to the roof of the building, and when the banner had been flung to the breeze they greeted it with nine hearty cheers, which were echoed by the spectators below. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic songs, by the little band of Zouaves.

ARRIVAL OF A RIFLED CANNON.

A rifled cannon of the Whitworth pattern was forwarded to Governor's Island yesterday. It came from Europe in the steamship *Fulton*. Upon it is inscribed, "From loyal citizens in Europe to the United States Government."

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The medical inspection of this regiment took place yesterday, and the mustering into the service of the United States will take place to-day, according to the following orders:

STATE OF NEW-YORK DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 11, 1861.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment will be mustered into the United States service on Thursday, June 13.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES, commanding said regiment in the absence of Col. KERRIGAN, will have the regiment in readiness for that purpose.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brig.-Gen. Com. N. Y. Dépôt.
THOS. ADCOCK, A. D. C.

CAMP ARTHUR,
QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 11, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The above orders are promulgated for the information of this command.

Regimental line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M., at which hour the medical inspection and enrollment will take place. By order.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Lieut.-Col. Comd'g.
FRANK WEBB, Acting Adjutant.

Three recreant members of the regiment, who have eaten the State's beef during the last three weeks, but who declined to enlist for the war, were yesterday subjected to a peculiar tonsorial operation, (consisting of shaving half the head,) and drummed out of the corps.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A company of one hundred men left Syracuse yesterday afternoon in order to join Gen. SICKLES' Brigade at Camp Scott, Staten Island. The Chaplains of the Brigade have issued the following:

The undersigned, Chaplains to the Excelsior Brigade, now at Camp Scott, Staten Island, solicit contributions of books for the soldiers. Works of a literary character, historic and poetic, as well as religious character, whether new or old, not larger than the duodecimo form, are desired. Choir and glee books will be welcomed. Send to Gen. SICKLES' Head-quarters, City Hall, directed to

Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY.
Rev. JAS. H. TWITCHELL,
Chaplains.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The funeral of CESAR MEISEL, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally shot on Monday last, took place yesterday. The members of the Thirteenth in the city acted as escort.

The remains of CLARENCE MCKENZIE, a drummer-boy of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed on Monday, were brought to the city yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who returned temporarily to Brooklyn, received a complimentary dinner Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. FITZHARRIS, Atlantic-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Hons. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, and H. Morgan, of Aurora; H. P. Goodyear and lady, of Connecticut; Col. G. Hooker, of California, and R. A. Forsythe, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Beebee and lady, of Kansas; Hon E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Lieut Gov. Campbell, of Albany; Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford; G. M. Dexter, J. P. Putnam and S. B. Kindge, of Boston; R. T. Wood and lady, of the Bermudas; J. M. Ruddell, of St. Louis; W. G. Nolan and family, of Texas; H. Tilden, of the United States Army, and Mrs. J. C. Palmer and family, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Greville Smythe, Bart, England; E. Molyneaux, of the British Army; Capt. Paul and T. H. Butler, of England; Novento Oza, of Guyaquil; A. Hegal and lady, of Guatemala; A. Schacht and family, Pedro Echogwer, Miguel Caregga, Juan Cavades, and A. Milla, of Mexico; W. L. Boudinot, of Paterson; and Mr. Tillotson, of Duchess County, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. P. McGuigan, of the steamship *Glasgow;* Mrs. Commodore Hull, and Miss Hart, of Philadelphia; John Powers, of Panama, N. G., and W. Laird, of Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Philip W. Thomas, L. C. Wickes, and G. R. Lyman, of California; Capt. R. S. Granger, and W. B. Ramsey, of the U. S. Army, and P. S. Justice, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Constable, of Ohio; R. Gwynne and F. Gwynne, of Australia; E. Brook, of England; H. Douglas, of Nashville; C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, and G. Twichell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, June 12.

At the Democratic Convention, held at Wilkesbarre yesterday, H. B. WRIGHT was nominated to represent the Twelfth District in Congress, in place of Col. G. W. SCRANTON, deceased.

Congressional Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The vote in the Third Congressional District yesterday was very light. Judge THOMAS was elected by about ten to one.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand. Market for No. 2 Spring easier; sales 31,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 82c.@84c.; 11,800 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, 81½c.@82c.; 17,000 bushels No. 2, do., 78c. CORN steady; sales 23,000 bushels, 29c @33c. WHISKY nominal at 14c. CANAL FREIGHT steady; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat, to New York. *Imports*—12 000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. FLOUR, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR steady; $5 for fancy. WHEAT quiet. CORN nominally at 36c., without sales. OATS dull. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 28c.: WHEAT, 8c, and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—61 000 bushels Wheat, 22 800 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 24,300 bushels Corn, 6,700 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT unchanged; sales 12 000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 82c; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 82c @84c. CORN dull, and no sales. OATS without change, demand fair; sales 27,000 bushels at 28½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and a shade lower. WHEAT slightly declined; sales at 72c. for No. 1 in store. CORN 1c. lower; sales at 21c. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS easier; 5c. on Corn, to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR more active and prices have a downward tendency. WHEAT, in lots, $1 45 for White Canada and $1 48 for White Michigan. CORN 42c. WHISKY 16c; sales 203 bbls. Shipped by trains to New-York, June 11—99,000 bushels Corn, 250,900 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels feed, 14,000 bushels Malt.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON—Some little inquiry for manufacturing, but no sales. FLOUR, $8 50@$9. PORK, $25@$26.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR very dull, and prices irregular, at $4 25@$5 50. WHISKY 12½c. PROVISIONS nominal, and nothing doing. Exchange on New-York dull, at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and unsettled. WHEAT declined; sales 5,000 bushels; red $1 30@$1 34, white $1 35@$1 44. CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels, at 51c.@54c. COFFEE—Rio 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Jersey City.

THE NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The three New-Jersey regiments now encamped at Trenton have received orders from the General Government to prepare themselves with all diligence for active duty. The uniforms, which are being made at Newark, will be completed next week. The equipments of these regiments, it is said, will be as complete as that of any regiment that has yet gone to the seat of war. Some of the companies have not yet their complement of men, as all who were enlisted did not pass inspection, and a few refused to take the oath for three years. In addition to the regular United States pay, the State pays $6 per month to married men, and $4 per month to single men. Lieut. EVANS, of Co. J, is now receiving recruits at his office in Hoboken. The citizens of Hoboken have raised a monthly subscription, to be paid in weekly installments, to the families of needy soldiers, who have enlisted in the service of the United States from that city, whether in New-Jersey or other regiments.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.—The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, adopted an ordinance fixing the salaries of the City Officers for the present year as follows: City Recorder, per annum, $700; City Clerk, $2,000; City Marshal, $1,000; Comptroller, $1,000; Treasurer, $500; City Physicians, each, $200; Corporation Attorney, $700; Overseer of the Poor, $800; Street Commissioner, $700; Superintendent Wharves and and Ferries, $25, and perquisites; Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, $450; Clerk to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Fire Department, $100; Scrivener to the City Clerk, $400; Assessors, each, $500; Chief of Police, $900; Policemen and Aids, each, $500. Total, $8,875.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—T. C. Spring, G. Smith, M. Buller, Capt. Paul, G. W. Herrick, W. L. Carpenter, L. Wicks and wife, Mrs. Palmer and son, Mr. Worth, wife, son and servant; Rev. F. Sopranis, Rev. F. Cicatri, Wm. Stott and daughter, Thomas Richardson, J. D. Dumont, D. M. Weston, wife and child; O. White, J. L. Willcutt, wife and child; Chas. W. Kellogg, W. B. Smith, Jr., wife and infant; Mrs. E. T. Stein, S. L. Ames, wife and child, Z. Crocker, T. Hotchkiss, G. W. Robinson, W. A. Mead, C. A. Williams, Mrs. K. B. Tenny, J. T. Gridley, J. Kirsell, A. Hocken, Mrs. J. W. Coffroth, Hon. P. W. Thomas, Dr. A. Giles, G. S. Black, O. H. Black, Mrs. King, Col. Hooker, David Frame, John Power and family, Dr. W. B. Green, Dr. D. G. Green, Chas. Schroder, F. Gwinn, A. Gwinn, P. Echezar, M. Crane, J. Cavana, A. Miller, A. Shard and lady, Mrs. Gaillard, A. August and lady, J. Ossa, 24 in second cabin, and 100 in steerage.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr. Sullivan, Miss Brewrewin and maid servant, Mrs. Ewear, Miss Rose, Mr. Warren, Mr. Gwin, Mr. Law, Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dempsey, Mr. Nolan, family and servant, Michael Nolan, J. Farnall, S. Sparre, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Winston, and 131 in the steerage.

In brig Peerless, from Bermuda—Mrs. C. Hull, Miss Hart and servant, Rev. Kobert Shaw and lady, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wood, 2 children and servants, Mrs. Wm. S. Dee and son, Miss Ene, Miss Bennett, John Fowle, R. Aderly, F. Dee.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Ships Camperdown, Cameron, Liverpool, Thos. aroson & Co.; Free Trade, Stover London, R. P. & Co.; T. B. Wales, Lincoln, Melburne, R. W. eron; W. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & ken; Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & bern; Sultana, Benson, Bordeaux, W. Nelson & S

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. T bridge's Sons; A. Manderson, Thompson, Philadel McCready, Mott & Co.; Jas. Cook, Avery, Cadiz, Nes & Sons; Star of the East, (Br.,) Wood, Queenst Jackson & Neill; Radiant, Taylor, Bathurst, L. Nic son.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, S Jones & Co.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, master; N. C Doane, Antigua, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Israel L. S Achorn, St John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Lily Reed, Portsmouth, S. W. Sears & Co; J. A. Woodh Tyng, St. Domingo City, A. Bain & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool 29, via Queenstown at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 18 sengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at A. M. May 29, passed ship Tonawanda, from Phila phia, towing into Liverpool. May 31, lat. 51 17, lo 57, passed ship Senator, bound W. The G. brings £ in specie.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall June mails, specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. The N Star left New-York May 21, 12 M.; arr. at Aspin May 29, 5 P. M. Sld. from Aspinwall June 4, 7 P. arr. at New-York June 12, 5½ P. M. Met steam Ariel 7th, 4 P. M.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. & N. Briggs & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and C May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Ship Kate Hooper, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Ha 9 ds.

Bark Admiral Peder Tordenskjold, (Nor.,) L Tuesdtrand, Nor., via Charleston, 9 ds., in balla Holmboe & Tetens.

Bark Miramare, (Aus.,) Anteveich, Cork 45 ds. ballast to order.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, New-Haven, in bal Was towed to this port by steamtug E. D. Morgan.

Bark Teresa Cubana, (Span.,) Bolleban, Barcelo via Charleston Bar 49 ds., in ballast, to Rivera & B

Bark Mary J. Kimball (of Key West,) Stanhope, Sa 10 ds., with sugar to Benner & Deake.

Brig Regina, (of St. John, N. F.,) Summons, Legh March 23 passed Gibraltar April 10, with marble, r &c., to M. Pastacaldi. May 29, lat 30 37, lon. 6 spoke ship Gosport, from Bahia for Hampton Ro who reported W. of lon. 70 had experienced heavy w ther. March 25, during a heavy cross sea spr a leak; April 9, 15 miles E S. E. of Gibraltar, discov a smell of smoke; opened the hatches, and found a of rags on fire, and with great difficulty passed it o board; no other damage done. April 21, had he weather for the four ds. previous from W. N. W., this day, in lat. 29 36, lon. 17 59, discovered the fore to be sprung; Teneriffe being the nearest port, and expecting to get a spar there, fished it with a spare mast, and proceeded.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Ray, Arroyo, P. R., M 25, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. June 10, lat. 37 lon. 75 01, fell in with a large spar, one end standin or 8 feet above the water, painted white, with an band around the end, had been in the water prob two months; it bore from Assateague light-house by E., distant 15 miles.

Brig Mary Alvina (of Boston,) Ames, Remedios ds., with sugar to master. April 22, on the outward p sage in lat, 36 30, lon. 71, boarded the brig Monunkis Eastport, abandoned, and took from her two anch and a chain.

Brig Robert A. Fisher, Shackford, Humacoa, P. May 30, with molasses to Burdett & Everett; pas Hatteras 5th inst., since which time had calms and fo

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., w plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Domenico, (Neap.,) Jaccarino, Newcastle 64 d with coal to order.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda June 3, with p tatoes and onions to McCall & Frith.

Brig Condor, (of Goldsboro,) Allen, Trinidad, Cu 25 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Wm. L Springer, (of Philadelphia,) Hoffma Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has h light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, (Br.,) Hardenbrook, John, N. B., 7 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. Wolff.

Schr. Mary Porter, (of Perth Amboy,) Neal, Matanz with sugar to master. 3d inst., lat. 32 42, lon. 77 10, e changed signals with a large steamer strg. N. E.

Schr. Pinta, (of New London,) Dennison, Key West ds., with sugar to R. L. Maitland.

Schr. Frances Elmore, Smith, Port Ewen, with co for Fall River.

Schr. Union, Libby, Machias 5 ds., with lumber Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tomah, Anderson, Eastport 6 ds., with laths Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 6 d with coal.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., with flour S. C. Paxson, Son & Co.

Schr. Curassow, (Br.,) Davis, Lingan, C. B., 7 d with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester 3 d with fish to order.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Pendleton, Rockland 7 ds.

Schr. Willow Harp, Gulse, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. E. Brainard, Small, Hartford in ballast.

Schr. James Prophy, Mullen, Castine 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Ney, McGee, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W., and light.

Below.

Ship Eastern State, Nickerson, Callao, via Baltimor

Ship Southern Rights, Harward, 3 ds. from Baltimor

By steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Fountain.

Bark J. W. Andrews, from West Indies.

Bark Gen. Green. ——.

Brig Hampden, from Arroyo, P. R.

Sailed.

June 11—Ship Cincinnatus, for Bristol. Bark Reso lution, (Ital.,) for Gloucester. Brigs Favorita, fo Curacoa; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.,) for St. Jago, Cuba.

June 12—Ship Resolute, for Liverpool. Barks Tivoli for Brandywine, Del.; Cienfuegos, for Aspinwall. Brig Uhla, (Br.,) for Cork; Novo Activo, (Port.,) for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. bark Mystery, Philadelphia brigs Young Republic, Cardenas; Charlotte, (Br.,) Pic tou; Almore, Turks Island; schr. Flora King, Mira goane.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. barks Valetta, Table Bay Sumter, Carizal; brig R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, May 25—Arr. Eng. schr. Superior, Wir ter, Kingston, Jam.; 26th, Am. do. Bennet Flamme Mears, New-York; 28th, Am. do. Lizzie Russell, Todd Baltimore, Md.; Am. do. Abby Brackett, McGoff, New York; 29th, Am. steamer North Star, Jones, New York 30th, Am. schr. Cyclone, Dale, New York; 31st, Am brig Caroline, Porter, New York; Am. schr. Julia Smith, Orlando, New-York; June 4, Sar. brig Espero Molphind, Genoa; Eng. steamer Conway, Bax, Cartha gena; Eng. dispatch boat Landrail, Martin, Grey town.

Sailed—May 25, Am. steamer Northern Light, Tinkle paugh, New-York; 30th, Eng. schr. Charlotte Minery Fisher, Vera Cruz; Am. brig Danube, Rockwell, Cien fuegos; Am. do. Arabella Lindley, New-York; Am schr. Americus, Walters, Cienfuegos; Am. do. May Queen, Burgess, St. Andres; Am. brig Julia, Welday, Cientuegos. Eng. dispatch boat Landrail, Greytown; 31st Danish brig Major Wolf, Missen, St. Thomas; June 3, Am. brig E. Pearce, Hunter, Cienfuegos.

At Aspinwall, June 4, United States store-ship Falmouth, British gunboat Land Rail, (French brig-of-war, name unknown,) R. W. I. M. steamship Conway, schr. Abby Brackett, McRott, will sail for Trinidad on the 5th; Cyclone, Dale, for Tobasco, Mexico, on the 6th; Julia Smith, Oranda, for United States, in ballast.

At Matanzas, no date, barks Henry Buck, Griffin, for Europe, ldg.; John Wesley, McClure, for Cork and a market do; Yumuri, for New York, ldg.; brigs Humming Bird, for Boston next day; L. T. Knight, dischg.; Fanny, wtg. cargo; schr. Langdon Gilmore, dischg; ship Simoda, for Europe, ldg.

At Humacoa, P. R., May 30, schr. Elizabeth C. Felter, ldg. for Europe.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE BEST YET.
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